Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

AND BULLETIN;

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Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

FAREWELL.

Yes, breathe it now, that lingering spell,
That sadly solemn, deep farewell;
Yet breathe it softly, lest the sound
Break on thy heart in echoes bound.
Oh! be it silent as the breath,
The fearful murmurings of death;
Let it be deep, that feeling's swell
Alone may speak—farewell! farewell!

Give it no sound, though 'twere more low
Than a calm streamlet's stillest flow,
More gentle than the air that weaves
Its noiseless way 'mong fallen leaves;
Silent as the descending shower,
That nightly dews the budding flower;
Yes, yes, e'en soundless as they fell,
Be that dread word—farewell! farewell! C. H. W.

From the Casket for May.

TO THE MEMORY OF LOUISA.

I know that thou art dead,
And thy soul to judgment fled;
O'er the doom by justice read,
May mercy's pard'ning tears be shed.

Though frail, how passing fair
Were the charms that wither'd there
'Neath the grasp of stern despair,
And weight of penitential care.

Though thy noon of life was shorn
Of the rays that deck'd its morn,
And from friends and country torn,
By stranger-hands thy bier was borne.

Though thy dark and devious way
Far from hope or comfort lay,
And pangs which few can brook to pay,
Dislodged thy spirit from its clay;

Still 'twas thine, without a sigh,
To meekly suffer—and to die;
And on Him to fix thine eye,
Who for sinners pleads on high.

Still, within a sister's heart,
Shall thine image as thou wert
In thy bloom of young desert,
Dwell till life and memory part. LUCY.

Written for the Casket.

ESSAY.

IS POVERTY FAVORABLE TO GENIUS?

What is genius? it is an intellectual thirsting for knowledge; it is the unfolding of a mind of deep and intense thought, gained by application, and concentred by close and unremitting commune with itself. It is not the meteoric flash, that brightens, illumes, and disappears, while the plaudits of an admiring multitude are sounding long and loud. It is the rising sun, whose splendors we can scarcely trace, in the faint beams of morning twilight, but whose progress onward and upwards, can only reveal its living beauties. For genius such as we have described—its home is no chosen spot; it will flourish beside the Alpine flower; it will breathe in the atmosphere of despotism; its hallowed influence is felt on the heights of Parnassus, and on the sunny soil of the tropics;—but we thank the absence of luxury, and many of those comforts which gladden the path of life, instead of extinguishing the fires of genius, tend rather to make them glow with more fervent heat.

In the web of life, the mind and body are strangely and intimately interwoven with each other, and a reciprocal influence is constantly exerted. The system acts upon the mind, and the mind upon the system. If such be the fact, and such we see it, the influence of luxury in enervating the human frame, does not rest upon matter alone; it is felt in its breadth and extent, upon the intellectual part of our being. Luxury gratifies every appetite; but gratification only awakens and creates others, which in their turn crave to be satisfied, until the constitution at length is undermined by excess, and its vigor and strength are sapped at their foundations.—Riches bring a plenitude of pleasures, which riches alone can purchase; pleasures touching the passions and kindling the imagination. The mind becomes fascinated and excited; but it is a thrilling excitement, playing upon the feelings, without producing in the end the charms of rational enjoyment. Objects, new and novel, are continually presented to the senses, dividing the attention by their beauty and variety;—no restraints are placed to repress the ardor of youthful feeling; the gush of opening passion, until the vigor of thought and strength of the understanding are wasted away, upon vain and frivolous objects, and the activity sinks into sluggish indifference—though young in years, the beautiful fabric of the mind will become the dwelling of wayward fancies and unhallowed thoughts, incapacitated for those high intellectual delights which need perseverance to attain, and discipline to appreciate.

Place that mind early amid discouragements and danger; separate it from worldly comforts; compass it with adversity. There lie coiled in the human heart, energies which need a powerful stimulus to draw them forth; energies which become better fitted for action, the more they are called into exercise—let these energies be once awaked by genius; in the sphere where this mind is placed, it will find no illusive delights, no flattering charms to attract and draw it away, and thus all its hopes and aspirations will be tending to one single point. We are told, if one or some of these sources be wanting, all those slight suggestions which were unnoticed, when all the organs were in healthful play, have then a character and reality; even so when other sources of emolument and enjoyment be denied us, our energies are directed to one with tenfold earnestness. Obstacles will oppose the progress of knowledge; but, instead of discouraging, they nerve the spirit to greater diligence—it matters not how great they may be, for an ardent aspiring mind; they call for perseverance, for intenser application, and these become that discipline which will tune it for knowledge, as the harp is tuned to receive the rising breeze.

What is common is lightly estimated; advantages within our grasp, or which seem ours by right, are too often perverted and misimproved, but when effort *must* be used to attain them, far greater is the value with which they are appreciated; they bring with them a responsibility that such privileges *must* not pass unimproved; and if attainments *are* to be made, the time will admit *no* delay, no procrastination; and such a consciousness as *this* will kindle life, and energy, and action. The price of labor in the moral, as well as the physical world, is never given to indolence; and though the vast spires of science and wisdom lay out in rich profusion, unwearied perseverance will alone render them ours.

That mind will arrive to maturity, vitiated by no excesses, debased by no indulged appetites, which are too frequent, though not necessarily the concomitants of wealth, and which arise from the unlimited gratification of those social feelings and love of pleasure, that are innate in our constitution: but that person will arrive to maturity, with an understanding invigorated, passion subdued, and an intellect "mating with the pure essences of heaven."

There is something like majesty in a mind, overcoming the obstacles of circumstances and situation in search of truth and wisdom, and knowledge; they are bright examples of human capacity, worthy of admiration and worthy of imitation. HELEN C. CROSS.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

This eminent citizen is no more. The man who for thirty five years has maintained a preeminent rank among the Statesmen and Patriots of America—whose extensive acquirements, deep research, unrivalled eloquence—whose wit, sarcasm and pointed remarks—whose firm support and untiring opposition, placed far behind him contemporaneous rivals and adverse politicians, breathed his last amongst us on the 24th ult. Here on the spot where he commenced his political career—where his youthful efforts excited so much attention—on the spot where the Declaration of Independence was adopted, where the Constitution was accepted, and where he manfully defended the principles and doctrines of those immortal instruments, he yielded his last breath—at a distance from that soil he held so sacred and dear—at a distance from those faithful constituents who knew and cherished him—from those sure friends who were devoted to him, and from his household servants, whose fatherly kindness had always sustained them—far from the soil of Virginia—the true, high-minded and patriotic State in which he prided; yet still among friends who respected him, and sympathising freemen who admired his virtues and talents, and forgot his faults and eccentricities.

John Randolph was an uncommon man—born to a princely fortune, he received the best education that could be furnished in his time, and cultivated a mind naturally quick and strong, by extensive and classical reading, and a close study of every eminent writer, ancient or modern. He was elected to Congress at a period when many supposed that he had not attained the age prescribed by the Constitution, and when even such doubts were presented to the Speaker, while tendering to him the usual oath of office. There are many who remember him at this day—a tall smooth-faced boy—his hair hanging loosely, scarcely kept together by the broad black ribbon, which flowed over his shoulders—walking leisurely from the State-house, to his boarding house, in Fourth street above Race—gazed at with wonder by youth and age. The splendor of his eloquence even at that early period, excited the wonder and admiration of the time.

We must leave to better hands, and those more thoroughly acquainted with the character and public services of Mr. Randolph, the task of writing his biography. He began his political career a republican of the Jefferson school, and sustained his administration with great zeal, until some personal disappointment drove him from the administration. He opposed the late war violently, and continued his opposition until the election of the present Chief Magistrate, with whom however he had become somewhat discontented, and was elected to Congress with the view, as he declared, to sustain the Constitution in its original purity, and had he lived he would have made some splendid efforts. Mr. Randolph, if he possessed all the qualifications of an able statesman, was nevertheless unwilling to go through all the labour which attend the faithful discharge of public duty. He designed better than he executed—he originated no great measure, but was merely distinguished for his great talent in opposition—his sarcasm and ridicule were dreadful—he praised very sparingly, but always with good taste. It was however, in the closet and drawing-room that his bright and social virtues shone with greatest brilliancy—where his wit was sparkling—his judgment boundless, and his taste refined and elegant. He was a perfect belles lettres scholar, and his memory was uncommonly retentive. John Randolph was a religious man—deeply read in sacred history, and maintaining in health an extensive correspondence with learned divines. He is gone from this busy, troublesome pilgrimage to a better world. Much will be said and written of him, for he was worthy of men's admiration. [*Philadelphia Gazette.*

He that prefers the boasted excellence of ancient times, to the endearments and embellishments of modern life, may be charged with the depraved taste of the Hottentot, who on his return to his native country, shook off the European dress, nauseated European food, and indulged in all the excesses of his country.—*Parr.*

For the Saturday Evening Post.

WOMAN'S EYES.

Bright is the sparkling star,
And pure the summer skies;
But brighter, purer far,
Are lovely woman's eyes.

Rich are the golden rays
That from the sun arise;
But mark the smile that plays
Around dear woman's eyes.

When I from joy am riven,
And hope beyond me lies,
I still shall find a heaven
In lovely woman's eyes.
S. WILDERNESS.

WACOUSTA.

We take the very graphic and thrilling picture annexed, from a new work, which has just been published by Messrs. Key and Biddle, of this city, entitled "*Wacousta, or the Prophecy: a Tale of the Canadas.*" The period of the story is shortly after the time when the British took Canada from the French: and not long after many of the forts on the great western lakes had capitulated in consequence, having been left exposed to the fury of the Indians, who were supposed to have been instigated to hostilities by the French.

The chapter is taken from near the conclusion of the first volume of Wacousta, and details the insidious attack of Fort Detroit, containing the English garrison.

It may be proper to premise that the Indian chiefs had previously obtained entrance to the fortress, under the pretence of smoking the calumet of peace, and concluding a treaty with the commander, during which time they had keenly observed its various defences and the state of the garrison—which had been kept concealed with equal care on his part.

Meanwhile the white flag had again been raised by the Indians upon the bomb-proof; and this having been readily met by a corresponding signal from the fort, a numerous band of savages now issued from the cover with which their dark forms had hitherto been identified, and spread themselves far and near upon the common. On this occasion they were without arms, offensive or defensive, of any kind, if we may except the knife which was always carried at the girdle, and which constituted a part rather of their necessary dress than of their warlike equipment. These warriors might have been about five hundred in number, and were composed chiefly of picked men from the nations of the Ottawas, the Delawares, and the Shawanees; each race being distinctly recognisable from the others by certain peculiarities of form and feature which individualised, if we may so term it, the several tribes. Their only covering was the legging before described, composed in some instances of cloth, but principally of smoked deerskin, and the flap that passed through the girdle around the loins, by which the straps attached to the leggings were secured. Their bodies, necks, and arms were, with the exception of a few slight ornaments, entirely naked; and even the blanket, that served them as a couch by night and a covering by day, had, with one single exception, been dispensed with, apparently with a view to avoid any thing like encumbrance in their approaching sport. Each individual was provided with a stout sapling of about three feet in length, curved, and flattened at the root extremity, like that used at the Irish hurdle; which game, in fact, the manner of ball-playing among the Indians in every way resembled.

Interspersed among these warriors were a nearly equal number of squaws. These were to be seen lounging carelessly about in small groups, and were of all ages; from the hoary-headed shrivelled-up hag, whose eyes still sparkled with a fire that her lank and attenuated frame denied, to the young girl of twelve, whose dark and glowing cheek, rounded bust, and penetrating glance, bore striking evidence of the precociousness of Indian beauty. These latter looked with evident interest on the sports of the younger warriors, who, throwing down their hurdles, either vied with each other in the short but incredibly swift foot-race, or indulged themselves in wrestling and leaping; while their companions, abandoned to the full security they felt to be attached to the white flag waving on the fort, lay at their lazy length upon the sward, ostensibly following the movements of the several competitors in these sports, but in reality with heart and eye directed solely to the fortification that lay beyond. Each of these females, in addition to the machecoti, or petticoat, which in one solid square of broad-cloth was tightly wrapped around the loins, also carried a blanket loosely thrown around the person, but closely confined over the shoulders in front, and reaching below the knee. There was an air of constraint in their movements, which accorded ill with the occasion of festivity for which they were assembled; and it was remarkable, whether it arose from deference to those to whom they were slaves, as well as wives and daughters, or from whatever other cause it might be, none of them ventured to recline themselves upon the sward in imitation of the warriors.

When it had been made known to the governor that the Indians had begun to develope themselves in force upon the common unarmed, yet redolent with the spirit that was to direct their sports, the soldiers were dismissed from their respective companies to the ramparts; where they were now to be seen, not drawn up in formidable and hostile array, but collected together in careless groups, and simply in their side-arms. This reciprocation of confidence on the part of the garrison was acknowledged by the Indians by marks of approbation, expressed as much by the sudden and classic disposition of their fine forms into attitudes strikingly illustrative of their admiration and pleasure, as by the interjectional sounds that passed from one to the other of the throng. From the increased alacrity with which they now lent themselves to the preparatory and inferior amusements of the day, it was evident their satisfaction was complete.

Hitherto the principal chiefs had, as on the previous occasion, occupied the bomb-proof, and now, as then, they appeared to be deliberating among themselves, but evidently in a more energetic and serious manner. At length they separated, when Ponteac, accompanied by the chiefs who had attended him on the former day, once more led in the direction of the fort. The moment of his advance was the signal for the commencement of the principal game. In an instant those of the warriors who lay reclining on the sward sprang to their feet, while the wrestlers and racers resumed their hurdles, and prepared themselves for the trial of mingled skill and swiftness. At first they formed a dense group in the centre of the common; and then, diverging in two equal files both to the right and to the left of the immediate centre, where the large ball was placed, formed an open chain, extending from the skirt of the forest to the commencement of the village. On the one side were ranged the Delawares and the Shawanees, and on the other the more numerous nation of the Ottawas. The women of these several tribes, apparently much interested in the issue of an amusement in which the manliness and activity of their respective friends were staked, had gradually and imperceptibly gained the front of the fort, where they were now huddled in groups, at about twenty paces from the drawbridge, and bending eagerly forward to command the movements of the ball-players.

In his circuit round the walls, Ponteac was seen to remark the confiding appearance of the unarmed soldiery, with a satisfaction that was not sought to be disguised, and from the manner in which he threw his glance along each face of the rampart, it was evident his object was to embrace the numerical strength collected there. It was moreover observed, when he passed the groups of squaws on his way to the gate, he addressed some words in a strange tongue to the elder matrons of each.

Once more the dark warriors were received at the gate, by Major Blackwater; and, as with firm but elastic tread, they moved across the square, each threw his fierce eyes rapidly and anxiously around, and with less of concealment in his manner than had been manifested on the former occasion. On every hand the same air of nakedness and desertion met their gaze. Not even a soldier of the guard was to be seen; and when they cast their eyes upwards to the windows of the block-houses, they were found to be tenantless as the area through which they passed. A gleam of fierce satisfaction pervaded the swarthy countenances of the Indians; and the features of Ponteac, in particular, expressed the deepest exultation. Instead of leading his party, he now brought up the rear; and when arrived in the centre of the fort, he, without any visible cause for the accident, stumbled, and fell to the earth. The other chiefs for a moment lost sight of their ordinary gravity, and marked their sense of the circumstance by a prolonged sound, partaking of the mingled character of a laugh and a yell. Startled at the cry, Major Blackwater, who was in front, turned to ascertain the cause. At that moment Ponteac sprang lightly again to his feet, responding to the yell of his confederates by another even more startling, fierce, and prolonged than their own. He then stalked proudly to the head of the party, and even preceded Major Blackwater into the council room.

In this rude theatre of conference some changes had been made since their recent visit, which escaped not the observation of the quick sighted chiefs. Their mats lay in the position they had previously occupied, and the chairs of the officers were placed as before, but the room itself had been considerably enlarged. The slight partition terminating the interior extremity of the mess-room, and dividing it from that of the officers, had been removed; and midway through this, extending entirely across, was drawn a curtain of scarlet cloth, against which the imposing figure of the governor, elevated as his seat was above those of the other officers, was thrown into strong relief. There was another change, that escaped not the observation of the Indians, and that was, not more than one half of the officers who had been present at the first conference being now in the room. Of these latter, one had, moreover, been sent away by the governor the moment the chiefs were ushered in.

"Ugh!" ejaculated the proud leader, as he took his seat unceremoniously, and yet not without reluctance, upon the mat. "The council-room of my father is bigger than when the Ottawa was here before, yet the number of his chiefs is not so many."

"The great chief of the Ottawas knows that the Saganaw has promised the red skins a feast," returned the governor. "Were he to leave it to his young warriors to provide it, he would not be able to receive the Ottawa like a great chief, and to make peace with him as he could wish."

"My father has a great deal of cloth, red, like the blood of a pale face," pursued the Indian, rather in demand than in observation, as he pointed with his finger to the opposite end of the room. "When the Ottawa was here last, he did not see it."

"The great chief of the Ottawas knows that the great father of the Saganaw has a big heart to make presents to the red skins. The cloth the Ottawa sees there is sufficient to make leggings for the chiefs of all the nations."

Apparently satisfied with this reply, the fierce Indian uttered one of his strong guttural and assentient "ughs," and then commenced filling the pipe of peace, correct on the present occasion in all its ornaments, which was handed to him by the Delaware chief. It was remarked by the officers this operation took up an unusually long portion of his time, and that he frequently turned his ear, like a horse stirred by the huntsman's horn, with quick and irrepressible eagerness towards the door.

"The pale warrior, the friend of the Ottawa chief, is not here," said the governor, as he glanced his eye along the semicircle of Indians. "How is this? Is his voice still sick, that he cannot come; or has the great chief of the Ottawas forgotten to tell him?"

"The voice of the pale warrior is still sick, and he cannot speak," replied the Indian. "The Ottawa chief is very sorry; for the tongue of his friend, the pale face, is full of wisdom."

Scarcely had the last words escaped his lips, when a wild shrill cry from without the fort rang on the ears of the assembled council, and caused a momentary commotion among the officers. It arose from a single voice, and that voice could not be mistaken by any who had heard it once before. A second or two, during which the officers and chiefs kept their eyes intently fixed on each other, passed anxiously away, and then nearer to the gate, apparently on the very drawbridge itself, was pealed forth the wild and deafening yell of a legion of devilish voices. At that sound, the Ottawa and the other chiefs sprang to their feet, and their own fierce cry responded to that yet vibrating on the ears of all. Already were their gleaming tomahawks brandished wildly over their heads, and Ponteac had even bounded a pace forward to reach the governor with the deadly weapon, when at the sudden stamping of the foot of the latter upon the floor, the scarlet cloth in the rear was thrown aside, and twenty soldiers, their eyes glancing along the barrels of their levelled muskets, met the startled gaze of the astonished Indians.

An instant was enough to satisfy the keen chief of the true state of the case. The calm composed mien of the officers, not one of whom had even attempted to quit his seat, amid the din by which his ears were so alarmingly assailed,—the triumphant, yet dignified, and even severe expression of the governor's countenance; and, above all, the unexpected presence of the prepared soldiery,—all these at once assured him of the discovery of his treachery, and the danger that awaited him. The necessity for an immediate attempt to join his warriors without, was now obvious to the Ottawa; and scarcely had he conceived the idea before it was sought to be executed. In a single spring he gained the door of the mess-room, and, followed eagerly and tumultuously by the other chiefs, to whose departure no opposition was offered, in the next moment stood on the steps of the piazza that ran along the front of the building whence he had issued.

The surprise of the Indians on reaching this point was now too powerful to be dissembled; and, incapable either of advancing or receding, they remained gazing on the scene before them with an air of mingled stupefaction, rage, and alarm. Scarcely ten minutes had elapsed since they had proudly strode through the naked area of the fort, and yet, even in that short space of time, its appearance had been entirely changed. Not a part was there now of the surrounding buildings that was not redolent with human life, and hostile preparation. Through every window of the officers' low rooms, was to be seen the dark and frowning muzzle of a field piece, bearing upon the gateway; and behind these were artillerymen, holding their lighted matches, supported again by files of bayonets, that glittered in their rear. In the block-houses the same formidable array of field pieces and muskets was visible; while from the four angles of the square, as many heavy guns, that had been artfully masked at the entrance of the chiefs, seemed ready to sweep away every thing that should come before them. The guard-room, near the gate, presented the same hostile front. The doors of this, as well as of the other buildings, had been firmly secured within; but from every window affording cover to the troops, gleamed a line of bayonets rising above the threatening field-pieces, pointed, at a distance of little more than twelve feet, directly upon the gateway. In addition to his musket, each man of the guard moreover held a hand grenade, provided with a short fuze that could be ignited in a moment from the matches of the gunners, and with immediate effect. The soldiers in the block-houses were similarly provided.

Almost magic as was the change thus suddenly effected in the appearance of the garrison, it was not the most interesting feature in the exciting scene. Choking up the gateway, in which they were completely wedged, and crowding the drawbridge, a dense mass of dusky Indians were to be seen casting their fierce glances around, yet paralysed in their movements by the unlooked for display of a resisting force, threatening instant annihilation to those who should attempt either to advance or to recede. Never, perhaps, was astonishment and disappointment more forcibly depicted on the human countenance, than as they were now exhibited by these men, who had already, in imagination, secured to themselves an easy conquest. They were the warriors who had so recently been engaged in the manly yet innocent exercise of the ball; but, instead of the harmless hurdle, each now carried a short gun in one hand and a gleaming tomahawk in the other. After the first general yelling heard in the council-room, not a sound was uttered. Their burst of rage and triumph had evidently been checked by the unexpected manner of their reception, and they now stood on the spot on which the further advance of each had been arrested, so silent and motionless, that, but for the rolling of their dark eyes, as they keenly measured the insurmountable barriers that were opposed to their progress, they might almost have been taken for a wild group of statuary.

Conspicuous at the head of these was he who wore the blanket; a tall warrior, on whom rested the startled eye of every officer and soldier, who was so situated as to behold him. His face was painted black as death; and as he stood under the arch of the gateway, with his white turbaned head towering far above those of his companions, this formidable and mysterious enemy might have been likened to the spirit of darkness presiding over his terrible legions.

In order to account for the extraordinary appearance of the Indians, armed in every way for death, at a moment when neither gun nor tomahawk was apparently within miles of their reach, it will be necessary to revert to the first entrance of the chiefs into the fort. The fall of Ponteac had been the effect of design; and the yell pealed forth by him, on recovering his feet, as if in taunting reply to the laugh of his comrades, was in reality a signal intended for the guidance of the Indians without. These, now following up their game with increasing spirit, at once changed the direction of their line, bringing the ball nearer to the fort. In their eagerness to effect this object, they had overlooked the gradual secession of the unarmed troops, spectators of their sport, from the ramparts, until scarcely more than twenty stragglers were left. As they neared the gate, the squaws broke up their several groups, and, forming a line on either hand of the road leading to the drawbridge, appeared to separate solely with a view not to impede the action of the players. For an instant a dense group collected around the ball, which had been driven to within a hundred yards of the gate, and fifty hurdles were crossed in their endeavors to secure it, when the warrior, who formed the solitary exception to the multitude, in his blanket covering, and who had been lingering in the extreme rear of the party, came rapidly up to the spot where the well affected struggle was maintained. At his approach, the hurdles of the other players were withdrawn, when, at a single blow from his powerful arm, the ball was seen flying into the air in an oblique direction, and was for a moment lost altogether to the view. When it again met the eye, it was descending perpendicularly into the very centre of the fort.

With the fleetness of thought now commenced a race that had ostensibly for its object the recovery of the lost ball; and in which, he who had driven it with such resistless force, outstripped them all. Their course lay between the two lines of squaws; and scarcely had the head of the bounding Indians reached the opposite extremity of those lines, when the women suddenly threw back their blankets, and disclosed each a short gun and a tomahawk. To throw away their hurdles and seize upon these, was the work of an instant. Already, in imagination, was the fort their own; and such was the peculiar exultation of the black and turbaned warrior, when he felt the planks of the drawbridge bending beneath his feet, all the ferocious joy of his soul was pealed forth in the terrible cry which, rapidly succeeded by that of the other Indians, had resounded so fearfully through the council room. What their disappointment was, when, on gaining the interior, they found the garrison prepared for their reception, has already been shown.

"Secure that traitor, men!" exclaimed the governor, advancing into the square, and pointing to the black warrior, whose quick eye was now glancing on every side, to discover some assailable point in the formidable defences of the troops.

A laugh of scorn and derision escaped the lips of the warrior. "Is there a man—are there any ten men, even with Governor de Haldimar at their head, who will be bold enough to attempt it?" he asked. "Nay!" he pursued, stepping boldly a pace or two in front of the wondering savages,—"here I stand singly, and defy your whole garrison!"

A sudden movement among the soldiers in the guard-room announced they were preparing to execute the order of their chief. The eye of the black warrior sparkled with ferocious pleasure, and he made a gesture to his followers, which was replied to by the sudden tension of their hitherto relaxed forms into attitudes of expectance and preparation.

"Stay, men; quit not your cover for your lives!" commanded the governor, in a loud deep voice;—"keep the barricades fast, and move not."

A cloud of anger and disappointment passed over the features of the black warrior. It was evident the object of his bravado was to draw the troops from their defences, that they might be so mingled with their enemies as to render the cannon useless, unless friends and foes (which was by no means probable) should alike be sacrificed. The governor had penetrated the design in time to prevent the mischief.

In a moment of uncontrollable rage, the savage warrior aimed his tomahawk at the head of the governor. The latter stept lightly aside, and the steel sank with such force into one of the posts supporting the piazza, that the quivering handle snapped close off at its head. At that moment, a single shot, fired from the guard-house, was drowned in the yell of approbation which burst from the lips of the dark crowd. The turban of the warrior was, however, seen flying through the air, carried away by the force of the bullet which had torn it from his head. He himself was unharmed.

"A narrow escape for us both, Colonel de Haldimar," he observed, as soon as the yell had subsided, and with an air of the most perfect unconcern. "Had my tomahawk obeyed the first impulse of my heart, I should have cursed myself and died: as it is, I have reason to avoid all useless exposure of my own life, at present. A second bullet may be better directed; and to die, robbed of my revenge, would ill answer the purpose of a life devoted to its attainment. Remember my pledge!"

At the hasty command of the governor, a hundred muskets were raised to the shoulders of his men; but, before a single eye could glance along the barrel, the formidable and active warrior had bounded over the heads of the nearest Indians, into a small space that was left unoccupied, when, stooping suddenly to the earth, he disappeared altogether from the view of his enemies. A slight movement in the centre of the numerous band crowding the gateway, and extending even beyond the bridge, was now discernible: it was like the waving of a field of standing corn, through which some animal rapidly winds its tortuous course, bending aside as the object advances, and closing again when it has passed. After the lapse of a minute, the terrible warrior was seen to spring again to his feet, far in the rear of the band, and then, uttering a fierce shout of exultation, to make good his retreat towards the forest.

Meanwhile, Ponteac and the other chiefs of the council continued rooted to the piazza on which they had rushed at the unexpected display of the armed men behind the scarlet curtain. The loud "Waugh" that burst from the lips of all, on finding themselves thus foiled in their schemes of massacre, had been succeeded, the instant afterwards, by feelings of personal apprehension, which each, however, had collected ness enough to disguise. One of the Ottawa made a movement as if he would have cleared the space that kept him from his warriors, but the emphatical pointing of the finger of Colonel de Haldimar to the levelled muskets of the men in the block-houses, prevented him, and the attempt was not repeated. It was remarked by the officers, who also stood on the piazza, close behind the chiefs, when the black warrior threw his tomahawk at the governor, a shade of displeasure passed over the features of the Ottawa, and that, when he found the daring attempt was not retaliated on his people, his countenance had been momentarily lighted up with a satisfied expression, apparently marking his sense of the forbearance so unexpectedly shown.

"What says the great chief of the Ottawas now?" asked the governor, calmly, and breaking a profound silence that had succeeded to the last fierce yell of the formidable being just departed. "Was the Saganaw not right, when he said the Ottawa came with guile in his heart, and with a lie upon his lips? But the Saganaw is not a fool, and he can read the thoughts of his enemies upon their faces, and long before their lips have spoken."

"Ugh!" ejaculated the Indian; "my father is a great chief, and his head is full of wisdom. Had he been feeble like the other chiefs of the Saganaw, the strong hold of the Detroit must have fallen, and the red skins would have danced their war-dance round the scalps of his young men, even in the council room where they came to talk of peace."

"Does the great chief of the Ottawas see the big thunder of the Saganaw?" pursued the governor. "If not, let him open his eyes and look. The Saganaw has but to move his lips, and swifter than the lightning would the pale faces sweep away the warriors of the Ottawa, even where they now stand: in less time than the Saganaw is now speaking, would they mow them down like the grass of the prairie."

"Ugh!" again exclaimed the chief, with mixed doggedness and fierceness: "if what my father says is true, why does he not pour out his anger on the red skins?"

"Let the great chief of the Ottawas listen," replied the governor, with dignity. "When the great chiefs of all the nations that are in league with the Ottawas came last to the council, the Saganaw knew that they carried deceit in their hearts, and that they never meant to smoke the pipe of peace, or to bury the hatchet in the ground. The Saganaw might have kept them prisoners, that their warriors might be without a head; but he had given his word to the great chief of the Ottawas, and the word of a Saganaw is never broken. Even now, while both the chiefs and the warriors are in his power, he will not slay them, for he wishes to show the Ottawa the desire of the Saganaw is to be friendly with the red skins, and not to destroy them. Wicked men from the Canadas have whispered lies in the ear of the Ottawa; but a great chief should judge for himself, and take council only from the wisdom of his own heart. The Ottawa and his warriors may go," he resumed, after a short pause; "the path by which they came is again open to them. Let them depart in peace; the big thunder of the Saganaw shall not harm them."

The countenance of the Indian, who had clearly seen the danger of his position, wore an expression of surprise which could not be dissembled: low exclamations passed between him and his companions; and, then pointing to the tomahawk that lay half buried in the wood, he said, doubtingly,—

"It was the pale face, the friend of the great chief of the Ottawas, who struck the hatchet at my father. The Ottawa is not a fool to believe the Saganaw can sleep without revenge."

"The great chief of the Ottawas shall know us better," was the reply. "The young warriors of the Saganaw might destroy their enemies where they now stand, but they seek not their blood. When the Ottawa chief takes council from his own heart, and not from the lips of the cowardly dog of a pale face, who strikes his tomahawk and then flies, his wisdom will tell him to make peace with the Saganaw, whose warriors are without treachery, even as they are without fear."

Another of those deep interjectional "Ughs" escaped the chest of the proud Indian.

"What my father says is good," he returned; "but the pale face is a great warrior, and the Ottawa chief is his friend. The Ottawa will go."

He then addressed a few sentences, in a tongue unknown to the officers, to the swarthy and anxious crowd in front. These were answered by a low, sullen, yet assentient grunt, from the united band, who now turned, though with justifiable caution and distrust, and recrossed the drawbridge without hindrance from the troops. Ponteac waited until the last Indian had departed, and then making a movement to the governor, which, with all its haughtiness, was meant to mark his sense of the forbearance and good faith that had been manifested, once more stalked proudly and calmly across the area, followed by the remainder of the chiefs. The officers who were with the governor ascended to the ramparts, to follow their movements; and it was not before their report had been made, that the Indians were immerging once more into the heart of the forest, the troops were withdrawn from their formidable defences, and the gate of the fort again firmly secured.

FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS, PHILADELPHIA.

DESCRIPTION.

We have frequently taken occasion to present our readers with views of the Fairmount Water Works, justly the pride of our city, and to which every succeeding year adds new attractions. The view on the above is drawn from the head of the basin, showing the sheet of water as part of it enters to turn the wheels which are to force the balance to the top of the hill. The two swans, recently presented by a sea captain to the city, occupy a conspicuous place in the foreground; they are very popular pets, and are daily fed by the numerous visitors with crumbs of cake, &c. The view also exhibits the steps, and the summer house near the top; on the summit of the latter is a figure of Mercury, beckoning with his hand pointed to the Schuylkill above the dam. From this point, as beautiful and picturesque a view is presented to the eye as can be found in our vicinity. To the east our opulent city, and on the opposite side of the river the Schuylkill locks, with boats loaded with coal descending, and others ascending filled with costly goods for the interior.

Having previously given estimates of the quantity of water pumped by each wheel, it is only necessary to say here, that two wheels are sufficient to supply the city; four are alternately in operation, and if a demand exists there is space for several others.

Some misunderstanding at presents exists between the city authorities and the Schuylkill Navigation Company; by the former it is contended that the latter have only a right to sufficient water for one set of locks. The Navigation Company contend that they have a right to as much as they want, and they are now constructing a second set, which it is feared will in time be further increased, and that then we shall be in want of water for city purposes. A suit has been instituted by the city to ascertain their rights, which we hope will soon be decided. In the mean time, the controversy is carried on with some animosity. For ourselves, we are happy in believing an ample supply of water exists to accommodate all parties, at least for the present generation.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

TO AN AFFLICTED FRIEND.

When clouds of sorrow hover round,
And burst upon the heart;
Till joy no more on earth is found,
And dearest ties are torn apart:

When disappointments with'ring blast,
Relentless seeks and marks its prey,
Mid those who ne'er, in times gone past,
Found aught but peace along life's way:

And e'en when death's rude darts assail,
And wound the [illegible] breast,
Till ev'ry stream of comfort fail,
That once could calm the soul to rest.

Ah, what shall soothe those wither'd hopes,
Those dreams of bliss now fled—
Where shall be found a sweet repose,
For the sad heart and aching head?

Let fervent prayers ascend on high,
Each hope be fixed above;
Then shall the tears of trouble dry,
While peace shall whisper "*God is Love.*" E.

THE GREEN TAPER.

Among the unfortunate Moriscoes who were forced to quit Spain in 1610, there was a very rich farmer. As the object of the government was, to hurry the Moriscoes out of the country without allowing them to remove their property, many buried their money and jewels, in hopes of returning from Africa at a future period.—Muley Hassem, according to our popular tradition, had contrived a vault under the close porch of his house. Distrusting his Christian neighbors, he had there accumulated great quantities of gold and pearls, which upon his quitting the country, were laid under a spell by another Morisco, deeply versed in the secret arts. The jealousy of the Spaniards, and the severe penalties enacted against such of the exiles as should return, precluded Muley Hassem, from all opportunities of recovering his treasure. He died, entrusting the secret to an only daughter, who having grown up at Seville, was perfectly acquainted with the spot under the charm. Fatima married, and was soon left a widow, with a daughter, whom she taught Spanish, hoping to make her pass for a native of the Peninsula. Urged by the approach of poverty which sharpened the desire to make use of the secret entrusted to her, Fatima, and her daughter Zuleima, embarked in the vessel of a Corsair, and were landed secretly in a cove near Huelva. Dressed in the costume of the peasantry, and having assumed Christian names, both mother and daughter made their way to Seville on foot, or by an occasional conveyance which offered on the road. To avoid suspicion, they gave out that they were returning from the performance of a vow to a celebrated image of the Virgin near Moguer. I will not tire you with details as to the means, by which Fatima obtained a place for herself and daughter, in the family then occupying her paternal house. Her constant endeavors to please her master and mistress, succeeded to the utmost of her wishes: the beauty and innocence of Zuleima, then only fourteen, needed no studied efforts to obtain the affection of the whole family.

When Fatima thought that the time was come, she prepared her daughter for the important, and awful task, of recovering the concealed treasure, of which she had constantly talked to her since the child could understand her meaning. The winter came on, the family moved to the first floor as usual, and Fatima asked to be allowed one of the ground floor rooms for herself and Zuleima. About the middle of December, when the periodical rains threatened to make the Guadalquivir overflow its banks, and scarcely a soul stirred out after sunset, Fatima, provided with a rope and basket, anxiously awaited the hour of midnight to commence her incantation. Her daughter stood trembling in the porch, to watch the other had groped their way in the dark. The large bell of the cathedral clock, whose sound had a most startling effect, in the dead silence of the night, tolled the hour, and the melancholy peal of supplication followed for about two minutes. All now was still except the wind and rain.—Fatima, unlocking with some difficulty the cellar, took from her daughter and lighted a green taper, not more than an inch long, which she carefully sheltered from the wind in a pocket lantern. The light had scarcely glimmered on the ground, when the pavement yawned close by the feet of the two females. "Now, Zuleima, my child, the only care of my life!" said Fatima, "were you strong enough to draw me out of the vault where our treasure lies, I would not entreat you to hasten down by these small perpendicular steps which you here see. Fear not, my love! there is nothing below but the gold and jewels deposited by my father." "Mother," answered the tremulous girl, "I will not break the promise I have made you, though I feel as if my breathing would stop the moment I entered that horrible vault! Dear mother, tie the rope round my waist—my hands wants strength: you must support the whole weight of my body. Merciful Allah! my foot slips! Oh, mother, leave me not in the dark!"

The vault was much deeper than the girl's length and, upon slipping from one of the projecting stones, the clink of coins scattered by her feet restored the falling courage of the mother.—"There, take the basket, child—quick! fill it up with gold—feel for the jewels. I must not move the lantern. Well done, my love! Another basket full, and no more. I would not expose you, my only child, for—yet the candle is long enough fear not, it will burn five minutes. Heavens! the wick begins to float in the melted wax: out, Zuleima!—the rope, the rope!—the steps are on this side!"

A faint groan was heard—Zuleima had dropped in a swoon over the remaining gold. At this moment all was dark again; the distracted mother scratched for the chasm; but it was closed.—She beat the ground with her feet; and her agony became downright madness, on hearing the hollow sound returned from below. She now struck the flints of the pavement till her hands were shapeless with wounds. Lying on the ground a short time, and having for a moment recovered the power of conscious suffering, she heard her daughter repeat the words, "Mother dear mother, leave me not in the dark." The thick vault through which the words were heard, gave the voice a heart freezing, thin, distant, yet silver tone. Fatima lay one instant as on the flints, then raising herself upon her knees, dashed her head, with something like supernatural strength, against the stones. There she was found lifeless in the morning.

The tradition of this catastrophe led to report that the house was haunted; and it is still affirmed, that annually, in a certain night in December, Fatima, is seen between two black figures, who, in spite of her violent struggles to avoid the place where her daughter was buried alive, forced her to sit over the vault, with a basket full of gold at her feet. The efforts by which she now and then attempts to stop her ears, indicate that for an hour she is compelled to hear the unfortunate Zuleima crying, 'Mother, dear mother, leave me not in the dark!'

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Flying Fish.—Beyond 22° of latitude, Humboldt found the surface of the sea covered with flying fish, (*Exocetus volitans*) which sprung into the air to a height of twelve, fifteen, and even eighteen feet, and sometimes fell on the deck. The great size of the swimming bladder in these animals, being two-thirds the length of their body, as well as that of the pectoral fins, enable them to traverse in the air a space of 24 feet horizontal distance before falling again into the water. They are incessantly pursued by dolphins while under the surface, and when flying are attacked by frigate birds, and other predatory species. Yet it does not seem that they leap into the atmosphere merely to avoid their enemies; for, like swallows, they move by thousands in a right line, and always in a direction opposite to that of the waves. The air contained in the swimming bladder has been supposed to be pure oxygen; but Humboldt found it to consist of ninety-four parts of azote, four oxygen, and two of carbonic acid.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Lib. No. X.*

The Bulgarians.—The Bulgarian is handsome, robust, patient, stubborn, and very jealous; with primitive manners. The stranger who puts up for the night in a cottage, has the best of everything, and sleeps on the same floor with father, mother, sons and daughters. The women are tall and beautiful—the finest race I saw in Turkey—with peculiarly small hands and feet. Their costume is elegant, consisting of a striped shift, which covers without concealing the bust, fastened round the throat with a heavy gold or silver clasp; a short worked petticoat, and embroidered pelisse a la *Polonaise*, confined by a broad ornamental girdle. Their hair is dressed in long braids, and their wrists and waists adorned with solid bracelets and buckles; the poorest have them. Yet these nymphs of the Balkans are household slaves, and are to be seen in the severest weather drawing water at the fountains. No peasantry in the world are so well off. The lowest Bulgarian has abundance of every thing; meat, poultry, eggs, milk, rice, cheese, wine, bread, good clothing, and a warm dwelling, and a horse to ride. It is true he has no newspaper to inflame his passions, nor a knife and fork to eat with, nor a bedstead to lie on, and therefore may be considered by some people an object of pity.—*Slade's Travels.*

London Beggars.—One negro beggar (says the London correspondent of the Auburn Free Press) has retired with a fortune of $8000. Women that have no children of their own, (or who have not enough of them,) will hire one, two, or three, (the more ragged the better,) at from 6d to 9d sterling each per day, and they estimate that with three children, especially if almost naked, in a cold day, they can collect from four to seven shillings sterling. If they can possibly get hold of a blind child, or one that is deaf and dumb, they will give one shilling per day. A child that is most shockingly deformed is considered as a sort of windfall at almost any price—but four shillings a day is the club price. They have their regular clubs and societies, and when they meet they drink and feed well, read the papers and talk politics—and if any one should attempt to take a regular *stand or walk* without first being regularly admitted, woe be unto him the first dark night. Men with but one leg or arm, or neither, are getting into great demand. The average collections are from 3 to 5s each, about 2/3d of which they spend at night. A blind man led by his dog, being taken up a short time ago and examined, it was found that his day's begging amounted to $[illegible]. One of the beggars when questioned closely, said he went through forty streets a day, "and its a poor street that does not yield two pence." You perceive this would make 6s 8d sterling ($1,48) per day,—a pretty fair business. It was proved before the Commons Committee that an old woman kept 'a night school for the purpose of instructing children in the *street language.*' The numbers of vagrant beggars now in London, is supposed to exceed 10,000. The numbers of paupers relieved in London in one year was 117,316. The money raised by the poor rates was $1,010,000 [illegible]; being 11 3¼ sterling per head on the population.

The Hypochondriac Fancies.—Many distinguished persons, from a disease in the imagination, have fallen into strange notions regarding their personal identity and character. In the memoirs of Count de Maurepas, there is an account given of a most singular hypochondriac in the person of the prince of Bourbon. He once imagined himself to be a hare, and would suffer no bell to be rung in the palace, lest the noise should scare him to the woods. At another time, he fancied himself to be a plant, and, as he stood in the garden, insisted on being watered. At some time afterwards [illegible] he was dead, and refused all nourishment, for which, he said, he had no further occasion. This [illegible] had his friends had [illegible] persons, who were introduced to him as [illegible] and Marshal Luxembourg, and who, after some conversation concerning the [illegible], invited him to dine with Marshal Turenne. The hypochondriac followed them into a cellar prepared for the purpose, where he made a hearty meal. [illegible] he always dined in the cellar with some noble ghost. It is [illegible] remarkable that this strange fantasy did not [illegible] him for business, especially where his own [illegible] interests were concerned. Hypochondriasm [illegible] produced, in a great measure, from deep study, or from an artificial mode of living, and want of [illegible] air and exercise. We seldom hear of a [illegible] falling into that [illegible] state of the imagination, and considering themselves [illegible].

Ventriloquism.—[illegible] M. Newman, the ventriloquist, who has been performing at Beverly for some time, [illegible] with a few [illegible] who had been [illegible]. [illegible] determined to [illegible], which he did, and was so [illegible], he said [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]. [illegible] to the [illegible] to the [illegible], who had a [illegible]. The [illegible], where the [illegible] a feeble, [illegible] "Oh, [illegible] so [illegible] the [illegible] prayers, [illegible] any [illegible]. [illegible] fright, and [illegible], he pul[illegible].—*English paper.*

[illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] Lady Byron, who is to be [illegible]. Drawing-room.—The jewels [illegible] jeweller at the west [illegible]. Report [illegible] the [illegible] circles [illegible] highly of the accomplishments of this [illegible], who [illegible] talented father in [illegible] qualities of his mind. Her education [illegible] with the greatest [illegible] Lady Byron, and most of the masters [illegible] of [illegible] speak highly of her [illegible] the tenderness with which she [illegible].

Precedency.—Two little girls of [illegible] of Norwich, one the daughter of a wealthy [illegible], the other the daughter of a gentleman of a [illegible] fortune, disputing for precedency,—"You are [illegible]," said the brewer's daughter, "my papa keeps a coach." "Very true, miss," [illegible] "and you are to consider that he likewise keeps a dray."

[illegible]

Trial of Clough.

Mount Holly, [illegible], June 3.

[illegible] at an early hour this morning. I take advantage of a little time before the call of court, to forward you a few additional particulars relating to the interesting trial now in progress in this town. From conversations generally with many persons belonging to this neighborhood, I cannot learn that there is any vindictive feeling existing in the public mind towards Clough.—They look upon his conviction as beyond the reach of doubt, and agree to a man, that if any circumstances can justify the taking of human life, this man's is forfeited to the violated laws of his country. No pretence whatever is made by his counsel that he did not commit the murder; the only ground of defence remaining, is the plea of insanity; and how far that may avail, no one but his counsel and himself is able to judge, until the evidence for the defence is heard.—This, it is expected, will commence sometime to-day. There seems, to my view, a shocking feature in a defence of this kind—that a man shall commit a murder so atrocious as this, and immediately turn round to justify it; and with all the humane considerations that the law extends to the accused, I have never been able to divest my mind of this thought, when gazing on the leaden features of the prisoner at the bar. The defence of insanity may possibly be sustained, as the prisoner has summoned a crowd of witnesses from the eastern states, to testify on his behalf; and his own mother, and other kindred, have not been required to attend, and they, one would suppose, would be best acquainted with his sanity from boyhood up.

I mentioned in the report of the evidence I send you with this letter, that the testimony of Mrs. Longstreth, the mother of deceased, was of the most affecting kind. Her appearance commanded universal respect, founded as it was upon a character the most unsullied; while her position, being called upon to testify, in a crowded court-room, to the minutest details of a heart-breaking deed, the murder of her own dearly cherished daughter, appealed to the sympathies of the spectators with an agonizing keenness no pen can picture, and no fancy realize. When she approached the awful point of receiving her dying daughter in her arms, her agitation nearly overcame her feelings, and the breathless stillness of the audience evinced at once their interest in the recital, and their sympathy for her grief; but when she repeated that gentle but too keen reproach of the victim, "Oh mother, I screamed and I screamed; why didn't you come?" her bursting heart relieved itself in a torrent of tears, and the contagious influence of the affecting spectacle diffused itself among all around, knocking at their hearts with a vehemence that melted every eye that gazed upon her. Never did I witness so subduing an exhibition. Clough alone remained immovable—his face sought a hiding place beneath the covering of his hand; and if he felt the harrowing scene, his sterner nature refused to give an evidence that he did.

The attendance of so many ladies was at first a matter of considerable surprise to me, but I have since learned their curiosity was excited by the fame of Messrs. Brown and Southard. But nothing occurred to draw these aside from the dull routine of examination and cross examination, except in the case of Mrs. Longstreth's testimony. It was a relief to witness the collision of these bright spirits. Mr. Hazlehurst, for the prisoner, stated the objection to the question in a neat and logical address to the court. His personal manners, so mild, and so thoroughly imbued with the characteristics of the real gentleman, had the effect of setting off his remarks to the best advantage. He was replied to by a powerful antagonist, Mr. Warren Scott, of New Brunswick. After him came Mr. Southard, the giant of the New Jersey bar. To him Mr. D. F. Brown responded in a speech of considerable length, affording, however, as the topic was strictly technical, no opportunity for the display of those powers he is so celebrated for possessing. The court decided in his favor, and refused to receive in evidence the mere conversation of the deceased, inasmuch as it was unsanctioned by the solemnity of an oath, and a well settled principle of law rejects all hearsay testimony.

You will observe from the evidence I now send, that when the screams of the deceased were first heard, three men, so called, rushed up stairs and saw the murderer bending over his defenceless victim, with the fatal weapon at that moment in her breast, and even then stabbed her three times before their eyes! What, in the name of all that is manly, do you think these grown up chuckleheads did, when they beheld the horrid spectacle of a woman in the grasp of her murderer? Did they strike the wretch down to the earth?—did they seize him?—did they knock away his murdering arm?—did they even call upon him to desist? No! no! They left that office to a girl of thirteen years old, while they, to their everlasting disgrace be it spoken, *fled down stairs!* One of them, more hardy than the rest, ventured to call for "pistols and a constable," while the others made arrangements to surround the house! Oh! shame upon the name of man! Oh! shame upon the craven hearted men—strong, stout, and able bodied as they all were, either one of them a match for the fiend—that they should witness his stabs, and with one accord run away *and leave him to complete his hellish deed!* But their conduct was exposed to the ridicule and execration of a large community, by Mr Brown, in his cross examination; and as they walked the streets of the village, the women pointed at them the finger of scorn, and the men turned up their lips in utter contempt of their pusillanimity.

The conduct of Clough in prison indicates him to be a hardened and callous wretch. He asked for a book, and a bible was sent to him. He refused it, and desired it to be taken away, saying that he wanted a novel. The Sheriff's family, as is common in country towns, reside in the prison. A young lady of great personal beauty happening to visit the Sheriff's wife, Clough chanced to see her as she passed, and requested to be introduced to her, as she was so very handsome! A Baptist clergyman of your city, visiting him some weeks ago, began a conversation with him on serious topics, which Clough cut short by saying he did not want to hear any thing about religion until after his trial! So it would appear that even he holds on to the faint hope for life which he must know he has. But I must conclude, as the friend who carries this is at my elbow.

Yours truly.

An occurrence of an extraordinary character took place on board the schooner Empire on Tuesday, on her way from Norfolk, Va. to New York. It appears that some of the passengers having borrowed a double barrelled gun from a Frenchman of the name of Jonas Myer, a tailor by trade, and resident of Norfolk, amused themselves for a time with shooting at small birds that were flying over the vessel.—They then returned the gun to its owner, who very deliberately loaded it with a double charge of shot, and fired it off at one of the passengers, a Mr. Young. He received the whole charge in the left side of his head about the eye and temple. Myer then jumped overboard, but the vessel being hove to and the boat put off, he was taken up, brought on board again, and so secured as to put it out of his power to commit any further violence. Mr. Young is seriously wounded, though not dangerously.—There is some reason to fear he may lose one of his eyes.

A suit at law was recently brought at Worcester, (Mass.) by an individual against a Woolen Manufacturing Company for damages sustained in consequence of the horse behind which he was riding in a wagon, taking fright at a piece of cloth spread out to dry before the factory. The horse ran, broke one of his own legs, and caused some injury to the owner.—The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with $235 damages.

On Tuesday, the 4th ult. as the steam boat Tom was about to start from Erie, (Pa.) the centre flue collapsed, with a tremendous noise. Though there were several persons near the mouth of the steam, happily no one was injured. The presence of mind and coolness of the Commander were much applauded by the spectators on shore, and entitle him to much credit. The passengers and letters were transferred to the Erie, and on the following morning the Tom started for Mobile, under a strong detachment of mere.

The Beaver (Pa.) Republican says that, on Saturday evening, a bad storm passed over that place, causing considerable injury in its route. Nearly all the windows exposed to its violence were broken. One gentleman lost forty panes of glass, and in the printing office of the Republican twenty-two panes had been broken in one window. The hail stones are said to have been as large as a *hen's egg*, and the grain fields and orchards within its range to have suffered very severely.

The deportment of Mr. Avery, in the course of the severe and protracted trial which he is compelled to undergo, is generally spoken of as remarkably proper. A correspondent of the Boston Centinel says:—

"Whether the Rev. gentleman on trial is guilty or not, no one but himself and his immediate friends know; but his whole deportment exhibited on the trial protracted as it has already been and is still likely to be, is denoting every thing other than guilt. You know I am not of his immediate friends, but I must say, and shall adopt language suited to the occasion, that as if "*Conscious of his innocence, he appears to have put his sole trust and confidence in his God, that He will deliver him;*" and having a firm and deep conviction of this, he appears to be altogether unmoved, and is so indifferent to what is going on, that he is one of the last men that you would select from those sitting with the Counsel on both sides around the table, as being the individual on trial, whose life even was at stake upon the issue of it. Once in a while he brings a sigh, but it is no more than every man in court occasionally does, and all probably from the same cause—weariness in the length of the trial, and of each day's sitting, and the time consumed in examining witnesses. He occasionally reclines on his hand, with his elbow on the table, but otherwise maintains an upright sitting posture; he is of a very prepossessing appearance. Twice only within two days, have I noticed him speaking with his counsel, and that but a word or two—and once I saw him smile; while others, (not omitting the Honorable Court) were engaged in a laugh, at some shrewd answer of one of the witnesses. The intelligent part of the community here are of opinion that A. will not be brought in guilty. *His friends* are very confident that he will not."

Black Hawk and the other Indian hostages are about to be restored to their friends on the representations of Gen. Clarke, the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis. He considers their release perfectly consistent with the safety of citizens, and satisfactory [illegible] of the friendly chiefs among whom [illegible] and his associates pledged themselves for the good [illegible] of the Hostages and their people.—[illegible] through the principal cities, [illegible] acquainted with the extent of the country, [illegible] and resources, and means of defence. They are [illegible] to leave Fortress Monroe early in this week, and will travel as far east as Boston.

REV. E. K. AVERY.

The above engraving is intended as a likeness of the individual who has just been acquitted at Newport, R. I. It was engraved expressly for this paper, and is pronounced to be a good likeness by those who have seen him. The plate was prepared for insertion in our paper of last week, knowing how gratifying its appearance would be to our readers, but a press of matter which could not be excluded, compelled us to postpone it until to day. We now insert it, not for the purpose of holding up the individual as an object of mere public curiosity, but to convey to our readers some idea of the patient and unshrinking calmness of deportment which he maintained throughout the whole of that long and harrassing investigation. The ordeal through which he has passed is seldom encountered by man; and the calm resignation his conduct exhibited during a trial of four weeks duration, added to the almost unanimous acquittal of the jury, for ten of the twelve at once pronounced him innocent, should go far to satisfy the public mind, that he is free from the stain of blood.

AVERY'S TRIAL.

(Concluded.)

THE DEFENCE.

Mr Randolph: If it please the Court—Gentlemen of the Jury.

Never in the course of my life have I risen in a Court of Justice, under feelings so deeply painful as those by which I am at this moment oppressed. It shall be my most studious endeavor to avoid any exhibition of these feelings and if it be my misfortune that I cannot control myself so far as altogether to hide their existence, believe me when I say, it is not my object to influence your minds by any such indirect appeals. My intention is to address myself alone to your understandings; your feelings I would leave to their own operation. There is too much matter of higher importance requiring my attention, to admit of further allusion to myself. Yet suffer me, gentlemen, before I enter on the heavy duty still before me, to say a few words to you, on the subject of the situation in which you appear. Never were men placed in circumstances where they were more liable to wrong, even with the most honest intention to do right. With the advice of our client we have selected you from a great number of jurors believing that you, at least, would deal uprightly with us—that you would wipe out from your hearts every unfavorable impression which had fixed itself there, and that you would give to the prisoner, whose life is in your hands, such a fair and impartial trial as he himself has a right to claim, and as the just and merciful laws of his country pronounce him entitled to. So much has been written, and said, and published, respecting this trial, that it is scarcely possible to find an individual whose feelings are entirely uninfluenced, or whose mind is entirely unbiassed. To ask you to forget all that you have heard or read, would perhaps be asking more than human nature is capable of performing. I shall be fully satisfied if you honestly endeavor to do that which is right—to divest yourself of every prejudice which can influence your verdict—and to pronounce that verdict according to the solemn oaths that you have taken, to the law of the land, and to the facts as they shall come before you. The first point which we make in our defence is, that no fact has yet been testified to, which can show that the death of Sarah Maria Cornell was not occasioned by suicide. Before I draw your attention to our own testimony I would make a few remarks on that which has been produced by the government. I do not intend to go minutely into it now—at the present time it would be impossible to detail all the facts connected with so vast a mass of testimony. [The learned Counsel after submitting and quoting authorities to show, that the first step to be established by the government was that a murder had been committed, commented at considerable length on the evidence brought for that purpose, and on its entire insufficiency to answer it. As we propose to give the concluding arguments on both sides, we proceed to the Counsel's summary of testimony for the Defence.]

I shall now state briefly the facts which we propose to prove in relation to the unfortunate girl whose death has given birth to this trial. Her guilt and her sorrows are now at an end, and whatever she may have been in life she must now be an object of pity to all of us. She was once a member of the Church of Ephraim K. Avery, at Lowell, whence, after having been tried and convicted on accusation of lying and fornication, she was expelled. We shall prove that, under the hope of forgiveness, she made confession of her conduct in relation to both these charges to Mr Avery and others—and that her character being so well known, and her confession having been therefore refused she avowed her intention to revenge herself on Mr Avery. We will prove that at the very time of this expulsion from the Church and when Mr. Avery was only doing his duty in bringing her to trial, she was afflicted to a great degree with the venereal disease, and that whilst in full communion as a member of the Church and in constant attendance at prayer meetings, she was in the habit of passing at once from the house of prayer to the doctor's shop to receive medical advice and appliances for this loathsome disorder. We will show that on various occasions she threatened to commit suicide, and that she did actually attempt it—and that from her strange conduct and conversation, the appearance of her eyes, and from other circumstances, she was generally considered to be deranged. We will lay before you the history of this girl's lewdness and misconduct for fourteen years. We will satisfy you, that such was her character, and that Mr Avery knew it to be such.

When you are thus made acquainted with her real disposition—when it is proved before you that she was expelled from the Methodist Church, and that she was all the while contriving to be re-admitted by means of false certificates and her own forgeries—when you see all these things strongly before you—her character, her vindictive feeling, her threats against, and personal enmity to Mr Avery, I ask you, gentlemen, whether you will not unhesitatingly say that, of all human beings, the deceased was most likely to close her career by such an act. There is a thought, and it has been expressed, that a creature of a character so depraved, would not care about the disgrace of bearing a child. But if we satisfy you that she was at one time pious and at another abandoned and vicious and that no reliance could be placed on her temper or feelings even for an hour, you will at once perceive how weak and untenable such an argument must be.

We will next prove to you, gentlemen, by the testimony of experienced Physicians, men on whose opinion the greatest dependence can be placed, that a fœtus would not arrive at the length of eight inches until the period of five months, at least, had elapsed, and probably not then, especially in a woman of this loose description. I think we shall satisfy you that the children of women of bad fame, of diseased women, and of those who indulge in promiscuous intercourse, are smaller than the children of other women: that the deceased, at the time of her death, must have been pregnant five months or more, and that the women at the Thompson camp meeting remarked her pregnancy then. If these facts come before you, you will, I doubt not, at once decide that Mr Avery could not have been the father of this child. We shall then prove the utter impossibility of Mr Avery having had connection with her on the evening deposed to by her brother-in-law. We shall prove that he was at one of the tents at candle light that he was in the congregation till the horn blew, that he slept with Mr Crandall, and that he went down to Providence the following morning. We shall prove where he was almost during the whole camp meeting. I have heard the Counsel for the Government enquire from some of the witnesses whether they belonged to the Methodist Society, as if such an attachment could make the testimony stronger or weaker. I am sure you will not believe that all these respectable individuals have come into this Court to testify to that which is not true, or to assist in concealing a crime of so black a cast as that with which the prisoner at the bar stands accused. It has been insinuated that there have been sectarian prejudices at work to influence the issue of the trial. I will not believe it; and you are bound to give equal credit to the testimony of every honest man, to whatever sect he may belong, or whatever his religious principles or tenets may be. On our parts we make no charge of sectarian persecution; we say only that the public mind has been misdirected, and that such infatuation has been produced by the publication of truth and falsehood, that no person has been enabled to reason deliberately, so to arrive at the honest truth of this transaction. We will satisfy you that for twelve years the prisoner has been a zealous and faithful Minister of the Gospel—that he has moved from place to place as is customary with the Ministers of that Church—that wherever he has bent his footsteps he has borne with him a character most unimpeachable and unsullied, and that he has no tendency to vices of this description. If I succeed in showing his character to be such as I represent, surely in a case so awful as the present, it ought to be some protection to him. You will not readily believe that such a man can be guilty of wickedness so complicated and dreadful. He stands before you charged with seduction, with using his holy office merely as a covering for actions the most corrupt, and lastly, with the crime of murder. But gentlemen, if I prove him to be such a man and her such a woman as I have represented, the very existence of this vast contrast in their characters, added to the fact that he was aware of it, would be sufficient to make any reasonable man doubt the possibility of his having held any connection with such a wretch.

One letter has been introduced said to have been delivered to the Engineer at Providence, between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning. We will produce the stage driver who carried Mr. Avery to Providence on the Monday of the first day's meeting, and who set him down at Mr Jilson's. We will show that he remained there till sunrise, and then went to the sunrise meeting—that he was present during that meeting, and remained till it broke up after 8 o'clock—that he was back again at a quarter past 8, and remained there about half an hour. We will then prove that he was at Mr. Fuller's where he remained till almost the hour of 9, that he was in the meeting house at nine, that during the whole of his sojourn at Providence he was in the presence of some most respectable men, and that he could not therefore have been the man who delivered that letter—and we will thus lay the foundation to show that the prisoner could not have been the author of any of the letters which have been here produced—we will show you that this very person has declared he could not positively say that the prisoner did deliver that letter to him—we will also show you that Cranstoun, who has been called to testify that the prisoner passed the Howland's Ferry Bridge on the 20th December, did not at Bristol declare that he was the man—and that previous to the Bristol examination he told a person named Durall that he had twice seen Avery pass the bridge, and that it was not Avery who crossed the day alluded to. What reliance, Gentlemen of the Jury, is to be placed on testimony of this description in a matter of life and death?—When you perceive such men partaking of the raging fever which has spread itself over the entire District of Fall River, will you not be alarmed at the very idea of judging a man on such deposition? Have you not traced the fever?—have you not seen its evil effects on the witnesses who have been brought before you? Have you not heard the contradictions which some of them have uttered, and marked the manifest and irrepressible feeling under which some of them have testified? (The learned Counsel here made some further allusions to individual testimony as given by Miss Hambley and Miss Norton, and proceeded.)

I believe I shall be able to satisfy you that their testimony has been picked out, not perhaps for the express purpose of perjury, but because the good people of Fall River have taken into their heads a belief that a murder has been committed by a Minister of the Gospel, and that he ought to be promptly and in any event, punished for the crime. I shall show you as plainly as any mathematical problem can demonstrate, the feeling under which many of these people have come into this Court. Their object is to satisfy the community in which they live, and they are weak enough to believe that community is desirous of seeing the prisoner hanged. Gentlemen of the Jury, suspicious circumstances and willing witnesses will hang any man. If you pronounce this individual guilty, and he shall suffer the ignominious punishment which such a verdict must impose, the time may come when some future generation will be as much ashamed of such an act on your part, as the people of Salem are now abashed and sorry for the deep infatuation by whose blinding influence their forefathers were spell-bound, when they condemned to death the miserable beings whom they imagined to be witches. The delusion, though not prevailing to the same degree, is of a character precisely similar. It is the mistaken zeal of a whole community which has resolved that a murder has been committed, and every member of which is now putting a shoulder to the wheel in order to fix it on this individual. In many of these transactions the finger of Dr. Hooper is clearly discernible. I do not believe that he has testified falsely, but under a false judgment. It is this judgment on which you are to rely. Is it safe that a man's life is to be taken from him on such a judgment, or under such circumstances? He, however, is a young and inexperienced man. Had he been older and more experienced, he would not have ventured to present himself here and swear to facts so rashly as he has done. To the opinions which these two medical gentlemen have promulgated, and the judgment which they have so confidently given, are to be attributed all the trouble and excitement which have since arisen. I trust that the gentlemen hear me when I speak, and when I express a hope that this trial may furnish to them a serious and lasting lesson, which shall exercise a beneficial influence on their conduct for the remainder of their lives.

I shall now touch lightly on the evidence which we expect to produce as to the actual movements of Mr Avery at the time of this transaction. We agree that he crossed the Ferry, and say that he went to the coal mines—that he passed by them—that near Freeborn's house he saw a man with a gun, and a boy—and that, after going some distance from the Island he came out into the main road, near the Union meeting house. Unfortunately for the prisoner, every effort to trace out the man and the boy have been unavailing. Be that as it may, the prisoner is not here to prove his innocence, it is for the Government to prove his guilt. We shall show you that the testimony of Sarah M Jones as to the conversation with Mr Avery *is not to be relied on, and that she has given different versions of it.* In the testimony of this witness you have another proof of the fearful prevalence of that fever to which I have alluded. It is more infectious than the cholera, and far more sweeping in its effects.

We will then show you that Oliver Brownell saw a stranger, lower down the hill, at a distance of three quarters of a mile, pass by the gate, and that the stranger's appearance resembled in every way that of Mr. Avery.

The Court adjourned.

Thursday, May 16.

Mr Randolph continued. There are two other subjects to which I would advert, without entering into the testimony which has been adduced, excepting so far as to make you understand its applicability. (The learned Counsel here commented on the testimony of William Hamilton and Eleanor Owen, pointing out the variation in the time at which screams were sworn to have been heard by these respective individuals, comparing the time stated by both with the testimony of other witnesses, and drawing therefrom the conclusion that if these two persons had testified the truth, which there was no reason to doubt, the prisoner could not by any probability be implicated in the transaction. He proceeded:)

The next point against us is that Mr Avery escaped, hid himself, and suffered his beard and whiskers to grow, and this concealment is to be brought in as an evidence of his guilt. I admit that flight in many cases furnishes a presumption of his guilt; but the justice of that presumption must depend on circumstances. There are many instances presented to us in the books, of the flight of innocent persons, but we need not resort to such a course of reasoning, for we have facts to support us. On the Saturday after this supposed murder, Mr Avery was informed that a suspicion of its perpetration rested upon him. He remained in Bristol in the discharge of his clerical duties on the Sabbath, and on Sabbath evening John Durfee went over to Bristol, and he was arrested. If he had intended to evade pursuit, if he had apprehended that there was danger of his conviction, if he had been sensible of his guilt, then was his time to fly. But he resorted to no such measures; he stood his ground, and after undergoing a long and patient examination, was discharged by two as correct and intelligent men as ever discharged the magisterial duties in the State of Rhode Island. They need no eulogy from me. He was discharged on Monday, remained in Bristol the whole of that day and of Tuesday, and on Wednesday he went to Boston. I will prove to you that threats were uttered against him; that personal violence was hourly anticipated; that he absent out of his house in consequence of the advice of his friends: and he departed from Bristol, contrary to his own inclination, and in deference only to the advice of those friends, who were alarmed for his safety, till the Court should meet in March, when he might return and take his trial. We will prove that he was preparing for that trial, and that his return for that purpose was fully contemplated and fixed upon. If I satisfy you of these facts, if I prove to you that he fled on the solicitation of his friends, not from a sense of his own guilt, not from the sting of his own conscience, but from a persecuting spirit, from the ragings of the fever, and the violence of an excited mob, you will then be enabled to form a just conception of the measure of that importance which ought to attach itself to the course he has adopted.

I believe, Gentlemen, I have now passed through the main points of our testimony, not, indeed, minutely, though sufficiently so for the purposes of an opening. I will now read some authorities connected with the subject of the medical examination. (The counsel here read a number of passages from Ryan's Medical Jurisprudence, and Beck's do. to show the difficulty of deciding between Suicides and Homicide in cases of suspension, and the extreme caution that should be used by physicians in forming their judgments in all cases of this description. The gentleman illustrated his positions by the very critical and important case of John Stringer, as reported in Phillips Ev. p. 164.)

The Attorney General also read some passages from Beck's Medical Jurisprudence on the appearances of wounds capable of death, &c.

Since the above opening was in type, we find it impossible to insert, in this week's Evening Post, all the succeeding evidence elicited in defence of the prisoner, in consequence of the great space occupied by the exciting trial of Clough, at Mount Holly. We proceed, however, to condense the most material points of the testimony in defence of Mr. Avery, carefully avoiding the omission of any thing which may serve to assist his case. Much of the evidence being only a voluminous reiteration of what has gone before, this system will be much more acceptable.

Dr. Graves, of Lowell, testified that he was employed by Miss Cornell, in the cure of *lues venerea*; she called seven times for the medicine; during her last visit, she talked much against Mr. Avery; she stated that a certain young man ought to pay her bill, for sickness, and desired Dr. G. to speak to him about it, which he did. She desired that her disease should not be made known to the Methodist church; repeated that she was a bright Christian, &c. Was not cured when she went away. The "certain young man" mentioned, was one who went to Methodist meeting with her, on the evening she first visited Dr. Graves. Dr. G. remarks, that in his last conversation with her, she appeared to be in a passion, or partially insane.

Several other witnesses, in defence of the prisoner, were examined; but as their testimony amounts to nearly the same as that given by Dr. Graves—and much of it, in our opinion, is totally unfit for the public eye—we dismiss its repetition. It proves conclusively, what has been proclaimed forcibly by Mr. Avery's acquittal, that Miss Cornell was a wayward and corrupt woman—that she had illicit connexion with many individuals—and that she often appeared insane. It is useless to reiterate evidence which all turns upon two clearly-proven points—especially as the trial has been concluded, and the prisoner set free.

SUICIDE.—John L. Brown, of Elyria, (Ohio,) deliberately destroyed his life with opium, on the 17th ult. He left a wife and several children.

JOEL CLOUGH.

The above portrait of the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, will be acknowledged by all who have seen the original, to be a very faithful and correct likeness. It was taken by an artist of distinguished reputation, who happened to be in court during the trial, from whose drawing this engraving is made. Notwithstanding the crowded state of our columns, we have been enabled to gratify our numerous readers with the portrait to day. It represents Clough in the exact posture he assumed in the bar during the trial, leaning on his left hand, in which he generally held his handkerchief. His eyes were mostly closed. We saw him in court the whole of several days, and confidently pronounce the likeness to be remarkably exact. This wretched young man is now twenty-eight years old, and his lovely victim was a year younger. He was born in Unity, New Hampshire, and has a mother and two brothers living, neither of whom attended his trial. We refer our readers to the details of the bloody deed, the whole of which will be found in our columns to day.

Reported for the Philadelphia Gazette and Sat. Evening Post

TRIAL OF CLOUGH

AT MOUNT HOLLY.

State of New Jersey vs. Joel Clough. } Indictment for the murder of Mary W. Hamilton.

On Friday afternoon the Attorney General opened the case to the jury, detailing the evidence he should produce on behalf of the state, and reciting the most prominent features of the bloody deed, closing with an eulogium on the virtues and misfortunes of the deceased.

Mary Imlay, sworn, (the first witness called.) I know Joel Clough, (turning round and looking the prisoner full in the face, by direction of the court; the prisoner bowed his head in token of recognition;) I first knew him at Thompson's in Bordentown, about two years ago. He boarded at Mrs. Longstreth's; I was there part of the time; on Tuesday, before this occurrence, I went to live there; Clough was not there when I went; I first saw him there the Thursday next after I went there; this occurrence took place on Saturday; can't say on what day of the month, fore-part of April; Mr. Clough breakfasted with the family that morning, in company with Mr. Stewart, Luke Doughten, Martin, some gentlemen I don't know; near 8 when we breakfasted. I saw Mrs. Hamilton about the house before breakfast; we were making dresses that day; family did not breakfast in the same room in which we worked; Mrs. Hamilton sat by the side of Clough at breakfast; at breakfast he asked me if I would be helped to some fish, and he helped others likewise; he left the table, and I saw him no more until I saw him in the front parlor, the room in which we were at work; he came in there about 8 o'clock, A. M.; Mrs. Hamilton came in with me from breakfast room; Clough was there when we came in; while there he observed how green the grass is. The next I recollect was Mrs. Hamilton's little daughter on his lap; she has but one, about 8 years old; he was patting her on the cheek and conversing with her about her school lessons; he conversed with her about half an hour; her mother asked the little girl to play a tune on the piano for Mr. Clough; she did so, and invited Mr. Clough to play for her; he told her he never knew how; Mrs. Hamilton got up and went to the piano; Mr. C. asked Mrs. Hamilton if she had seen any thing of his note book; she told him where it was and he got it; he shewed the book to Mrs. H.; it was letter paper with a blue cover, a few sheets; Mrs. Hamilton told Mr. Clough that her sister had to copy for her little daughter; her sister Anna she said could not copy the notes; she said perhaps Mr. Clough would copy them; he said he would; Mrs. Hamilton showed Mr. Clough what she wished copied; Mr. C. asked Mrs. Hamilton if it was necessary to copy all the notes that were in the book; she said she didn't know, she would ask Mr. Duncan; Mr. Duncan was expected next week; Clough said he would copy it another time; he afterwards asked Mrs. H. if she would accept the book for her little daughter; the music book; she at first refused, but afterwards accepted it; she said he had better keep it; he said it was of no use to him; she said she had no objection if he didn't want it; she didn't care about her little daughter's having it; I remember no more. Not long after he left the room, saying he was going to lay down; I saw him no more until after she was murdered; Mrs. Hamilton went out to get a pillow for her mother, who was drowsy, and see about dinner; she proposed getting it; Mrs. Hamilton's daughter Caroline brought the pillow 3 or 4 minutes after; it was between 12 and 1 o'clock; Mrs. Hamilton did not return again; Mrs. H.'s sister Elizabeth came down and said some one was murdering Mrs. H.; Mrs. Longstreth left the room with me; I went to back entry door, and there let Mrs. L. go on; Mrs. L. went on, and as she went into the entry where her daughter was, I saw her lift her hands and scream; not more than 10 minutes after Mrs. H. left the room; I saw her after she was dead; I saw her dead near half an hour after she left the room; she then was in a small dining room in back part of the house, near the bar-room; Mary Buttingham, Hannah Herbert and others were with her.

Cross examined by Mr. Brown. I have known him nearly two years. I lived in the house with him little better than two days. I was not intimately acquainted with him. I merely had a speaking acquaintance. I never before met him at Mrs. Longstreth's. I have conversed with Mrs. Longstreth since about him. Never conversed with her before the affair of which I have spoken. I have spoken to her frequently since on the subject. I have spoken to others, but not a great deal. I reside at Bordentown, at Joshua Carman's. I am not connected with, or related to the family of Mrs. Longstreth, or the family with which I reside. I continued at Mrs. Longstreth's until Monday evening after the death of Mrs. Hamilton. I have lived there since, only one week. I think Mrs. H. and others were at table; Mrs. Longstreth, I think, waited on the table. I sat down with the rest of the family. That was not the first time I sat at table with Mr. Clough. It was Thursday. I don't remember whether dinner or supper. I don't know that I sat with him at more than one meal on that day. He breakfasted, dined and supped with us on Friday. Some of the time between meals he was in the room with Mrs. H. and myself. He told Mrs. H. on Friday evening, he was going to the Post Office. She told him to see if there was a letter for her. He frequently went up to his chamber to be down, once or twice during the day. He said he had had a slight attack of pleurisy, and he had not got rid of the pain in his breast and side. He did not abstain from eating when he came to the table. I was employed as a seamstress. The dresses were about to be made up for Mrs. H.'s sister and Mrs. H.'s daughter. Nothing for herself. Mr. Clough was speaking with Mrs. H. about her daughter's going to school. They were speaking familiarly and kindly together at the time. I know of no other present made by him to her. I saw no difference between his last interview and the others. I suppose it was between 7 and 8. I suppose it was between 9 and 10 that he left there; he said he was going to lie down. His chamber was over the bar room. I had not often seen Mr. Clough in company with Mrs. Hamilton. I had not seen them riding together. I lived in the neighborhood, a short distance. I had spoken to her in relation to him. She had spoken to me in regard to him.

Anna P. Longstreth, sister to the deceased, second witness—sworn. I have known prisoner about one year; he lived at my mother's. On Saturday, Mr. Clough was there during the day, April 6. I saw him about 7 o'clock in the morning, in the front parlor, it was before breakfast. I don't know that he breakfasted with the family. My sister, Mrs. Hamilton, Mary Imlay and Mrs. Dayton, were with him where I saw him in front parlor. I don't remember seeing him after breakfast, until a few minutes before this occurrence. I went out of front parlor into back parlor, and as I went back he went up stairs ahead of me—I went into the family room, I had a skein of cotton in my hand, he was two steps ahead of me. I said in sport, if he did not get out of my way, I would throw it at him. He said he was going up stairs to lie down. I did throw it at him. His passage to his room was up that pair of stairs where I followed him. He had to pass the door of the family room before he got to his room. No person in the family room; when I went in I did not remain any time; I put away my cotton, and went down immediately into the parlor. I did not see Mr. Clough again. I saw him afterwards in the yard, after all was over, just as they were taking him away. When I went into the parlor, after putting away my cotton, my sister was there, she stayed there but a short time. Can't say how long before her death, not half an hour.

Cross examined by Mr. Brown. I have not always lived at home. I had lived at home about one year before my sister's death. I found Mr. Clough there when I came home to live. I don't know exactly how long he had lived there; I think about two months. He was upon kind terms with the family. I don't know that I had any personal knowledge of any difference between him and any member of it. He was very kind to my mother and all the family, and they to him. I don't know that he was more attentive to Mrs. Hamilton any more than to any of the rest of them. He did do some little business for my mother. I believe he collected a debt for her, I am not positive. There were other boarders in the house. He was not treated by the family with greater kindness and attention than the boarders generally. I don't know of any presents made to her. He promised her daughter a present of a pair of ear rings and a pair of side combs, if she got the premium at school, and he gave them to her. He gave her a geography and atlas. I don't remember his presenting Mrs. Hamilton with a gold watch, or rings, or album. She had a gold watch, she had been to Philadelphia, and had it when she returned. I think it was Clough and her cousin accompanied her, Mary Thorn. I believe she was there more than a week, I am not certain though. This was the time Mr. C. had a contract on the Schuylkill. I don't remember the next time he came up. He did not return when she did. I don't remember whether he returned soon after she did. She had the watch with her. She had a large watch, and she said she had traded it for the other, she took it to Philadelphia with the intention of trading it for a smaller one, it was silver. I never after saw the silver watch in the possession of Mr. Clough, I don't know that she exchanged with him. I saw no jewellery with him on his return, that he did not take away. I don't know of his having made her a present. I don't know of his accompanying her upon any other journey to Philadelphia, Trenton, or elsewhere. I don't know of his having gone after her and brought her home. He brought my mother a box of oranges during her illness. He stated and said he was going to New York, the Thursday week before. He parted in friendship with the family, I believe, when he went. He stayed away one week, he took ill then when he returned, he did not look so healthy as when he went away. I observed no difference between him and the family. I observed no difference after his return. He said that he did not feel very well, and that he was going to lie down. He was regular in his attendance at meals. I think he did not come to his meals, his supper on Friday. I don't know that he required to be urged to come to the table unlike his former habit. He went to his room after he returned from New York—never before.

Elizabeth Longstreth, sworn, aged 13.—I am the sister of Mrs. Hamilton—I have lived at home at my mother's house for a year or two past—my sister, Mrs. Hamilton lived there also—Clough boarded in the house; I remember his leaving the house to go home to Rochester—he said he was going home—he was gone about a week—he returned on Thursday, in April—I saw him every day from Thursday until next Saturday—I saw him a few minutes on Saturday morning—he was in the front parlour, don't know whether before or after breakfast—I did not see him again that day—I was at school in morning; I saw him in the afternoon—I came from school at 11 o'clock; I was up in the family room after my return from school; Caroline, Mrs. H's daughter was with me in the family room; Caroline and I were there—Mrs. Hamilton came up and sad and we were at work without our aprons—she shut door and went out; I heard her screaming; I stopped a while and then I opened the door and went out; it was very soon after I heard her screaming—Jane told me, (or one of the servants) to open Mr. Clough's door—I opened it and they both came out, Mr. Clough and sister Mary; I stepped back into a little room over bar room, and when I looked again they were both on the floor, he was holding a dirk, and neither of them saw me; I took hold of his arm and said oh dont—I pulled it back—he made no reply and did'nt look up; I then run down stairs—Mr. Brown was in the bar room, and told him to go up stairs to sister Mary, some one was killing her; they went out of the room into the entry by the garret steps; doors open upon plat-form—their feet were very near the door of Clough—I did not return up stairs after I went down to Mr. Brown—I went into front parlor; I did not see Clough strike her at any time; I heard nothing said by either; he had hold of my sister Mary.

Cross examined by Mr. Brown.—Mr. Clough had been as far as I know upon kind terms with Mrs. Hamilton: I know of no difference or unkindness between them at any time; I know of no presents passing between—my sister slept into the family room—Mr. Clough's chamber was next door but one to the family room on same floor; I did nothing after Mrs. H. closed the door; after Mrs. Hamilton closed the door I went to my drawer for something: Jane was one of the servants; she was standing at Clough's door when I attempted opening the door; the door didn't open the first time; there was a fastening on the door more than the latch: I tried it twice: I raised the latch the second time and the door went open; I did not raise the latch the first time; I have no reason for supposing the door was fastened except by the latch; his arm did not yield readily to my efforts; I did not succeed in pulling it back; he was just leaning over her; I saw just the side of his face; I have no reason to suppose that he saw me at all from the first to the last; this took place between 12 and 1; my mother was not there; she was in front parlour; I saw Miss Imlay there in parlour; sister Anna was there in parlour; mother went right out after I went in; the others went out as soon as they got their work undone; I was not present when Mr. Clough left house to go upon his journey; he complained of being sick after he came home, he didn't look as well as he used to do when he returned: mostly went to bed during part of the day; have no knowledge of sister Hamilton going any journey with him; she went with him to Philadelphia not long ago, about a month before this time; did not return together; Mrs. H. returned first; don't recollect whether screaming continued; they were doing nothing, except he had hold of her; she was trying to get away; I saw no appearance of blood about either of them when standing up in room; thought I saw him holding something in his hand in the room; thought it was a razor; it shone when they were standing in door; I turned away; they were coming out; can't say whether he was holding her back or not; the door I stepped into was not more than 3 or 4 feet from Clough's room; I turned my face from them when I went into that door; it was hardly a minute before I turned round again; he had her down then and was bending over her with his hand raised as I described. Nobody in view at that time that could see them.

Jane Brown (a colored girl about 14) sworn.

I don't know what it is to swear; I live with Mrs. Longstreth; that is Joel Clough; I lived there all last winter; Mr. Clough lived there all the time I did; Clough was absent a week; don't know what day he returned; Mrs. Hamilton died on a Saturday; I was at home on that day; I saw Clough come down to his breakfast; did not see him before; Mrs. H. died after breakfast; I saw him up stairs afterwards, in his room; don't know what time; I saw Mrs. H. that morning up stairs; she came in the room to me, and asked me if I knew what time it was; I told her I did'nt know; she pulled out her watch and said it was 12 o'clock; I asked her if she heard Mr. Clough call her; she said she did hear him, she was going in a minute; I was in my room, which opens into the garret steps, next to Clough's; Clough's room door is between mine and the little door over the bar room; I heard some noise; I heard the noise very soon after Mrs. Hamilton left me; it was in Mr. Clough's room; I thought at first it was most like a dog; I hollered to Miss Elizabeth, and asked her to please to come, there was a mouse in Mr. Clough's room; we ran to the room door; the first push we gave the door we didn't lift the latch up; we raised it the second push, and the door opened; I saw Mr. Clough putting a dirk into Mrs. Hamilton; he got the point in as far as it would go, and tried to get the handle in; they were standing up right against the door: I don't know how large a dirk; I did not see him strike more than once; he had one hand around the waist, and the dirk in the other; I just saw them come out of the room; he put the dirk in her before they came out of the room; when I first saw the dirk it was then in her; when they were in the entry, she was scuffling, trying to get away from him; she was down, and he was half down, on his knees; they walked out of the room door, he having hold of her; they fell in the passage; I saw the dirk in Clough's hand after he came out; nothing said by either of them in the entry; at the time I saw them coming out, there was no blood on Mrs. Hamilton's clothes; her dress was black.

Cross examined by Mr. Brown.—I don't know how old I am; I have not talked much about this business; I heard him call just at the time; I asked her if she heard him call; he said, Mrs. H. will you please to come up here a minute?; I don't know whether he had been sick; I don't know whether he had been sick during that week; I saw her go into his room; my room door was open; when I saw her go into his room, my room door being open, I did not see him; my room door is next to his on the same side; I did not leave my room till after I heard her hallow; I was right at the door almost, putting on my clean frock; I was right at that side of the room next; I heard her open the door and saw her go in; I called to Elizabeth and told her there were dogs in the room; I had no thought of its being her; I did not know that they were in the room; I did not like to go in myself; I did not attempt opening the door before Elizabeth; I assisted Elizabeth to open it; I did not go away from the door and give place to her; I stood so close to Elizabeth as to touch her at the time the door was opened; I saw the blade of the dagger, not much; I had never seen the dagger before; didn't notice what kind of handle; I never saw any dagger before; it was from what I saw afterwards that I supposed it was a dagger; I did not go away any where from that door until the time I followed Elizabeth down stairs; Elizabeth did not go away until she went down stairs; I and Elizabeth stood together at the door until she went down stairs; both of us opened the door; he pulled the dagger out again and then he pushed it in again; he put it in another place; I said I saw him strike her once, I mean now to say I saw him take it all out and put it in again, and Elizabeth was a longside of me at that time.

Amy Wright, sworn. This witness stated that she lived with Mrs. L. as chambermaid, and was making the beds when she heard the deceased scream; saw her and prisoner standing in his room door, his left arm around her, and she struggling to get away; they said nothing; he looked so wicked at me that I turned right about, and called to two men to go up stairs; deceased said, "I'm done," and her mouth was full of blood. Her mother came up, to whom she said, "Oh, mother! I screamed and I screamed, why did'nt you come;" heard her say no more. In half an hour afterwards I saw her laid out.

Cross examined by Mr. Brown. Did not hear Clough call deceased, and could certainly have heard if there had been any call, whether in the kitchen or the entry.

Elizabeth Longstreth, affirmed—I am the mother of deceased; I know the prisoner at the bar. [Clough here stood up as she looked at him, and bowed very respectfully. Mrs. L. did not notice the salutation.] I keep a boarding house in Bordentown; Clough has boarded with me near two years; in the spring he went to New York for a week, returning on the 4th of April; I waited on him at breakfast on the 6th; did not see him afterwards until after the deed was done; deceased was all that morning in the parlor with her sister and the seamstress; I told deceased I was unwell; she told me to lie down on the sofa, and she would send me a pillow, and then see about the dinner; she then left the room, sent me a pillow by her daughter Caroline, and I lay down; in six or seven minutes my daughter Elizabeth came to the door, screaming dreadfully, saying, "Go to sister Mary." I immediately ran, and when I got to the door of the stairs, I saw deceased coming down, about half way, with her hands raised and her hair disordered; she came right to me and stood before me, and said, "Oh mother, why did'nt you come, I screamed and I screamed, and Clough's murdered me." I asked her for what; she replied, "Because I wouldn't say I'd have him, and you know I couldn't, mother." She also said, "I was in his room, he sent for me, and has killed me." I took her into my arms, carried her into a little room down stairs, placed her on a settee when she said, "Oh mother, I must die, I must die." They then took me away from her; can't say whether any one was on the stairs with her. Clough's visit to New York I thought would be his last, as he had packed up all his things and closed his business, and I understood he was going away to stay. He did not tell me where he was going to. When I saw her coming down stairs, I saw no change in her dress, and had no idea she had a death wound.

Cross examined by Mr. Brown.—Did not know prisoner before he came to live with me; he was pretty regular there the first summer; he lived with us in entire kindness, was a very pleasant boarder, respected by the whole family. There was no uncommon kindness from him to us or from us to him. He paid particular attention to deceased, but she was not willing to receive it. I frequently had conversations with deceased on the subject of these attentions. He frequently wrote to her, and she threw his letters all in the fire, and requested him not to write any more.—Don't know that she ever accepted any present from him, except an album; he got the album and then got several of her friends to write in it; he then offered it to her, and by my permission she took it; she refused his miniature, a large breast-pin, and other things not now remembered. Deceased gave or sold prisoner a dirk—it belonged to her brother-in-law—she had one also that belonged to her late husband: he said he wanted it, as he had a number of rough men working under him on a contract near the Schuylkill. I did not know when he started away for New York, as it was a busy day: knew of no unkindness of feeling; he wrote once to deceased while he was gone. He was a man of mild and composed manners, except when angry, then he was violent, though not often angry. Never heard any thing said against him until since the death of Mrs. H. I had thought he was ardently attached to her: she did not receive him as an admirer: she knew he was attached to her: I frequently saw her tear up and destroy his letters to her without reading them: often handled them to me to read: those letters were generally affectionate: saw nothing to the contrary of his being in prosperous circumstances: he was not in the habit of visiting with deceased: they went to Philadelphia together, but she did not know that he was going also: his attentions to her in the city destroyed her pleasure there: she once went to an acquaintance's with him, who went with them to the theatre and museum: deceased has been in Philadelphia only three times since she was a widow, which will be two years in August: the last time she was there, Clough remained in Bordentown: the week after her husband's death, prisoner brought deceased from Princeton, at my wish, and she was very much displeased with me for getting him to call for her; I never had occasion to find fault with her for receiving his attentions, for I thought she treated him very roughly.

I don't remember any thing about marriage being spoken of. Deceased went to the ball Feb. 22d. and prisoner also; two tickets were sent to my house, one for deceased and one for Anna; don't know who sent them; deceased did not go with him to the ball, nor return with him. When he returned from New York he told me he was sick; he was dull; he said he had not called a doctor; he looked tanned, and I believe he laid down every day. He didn't eat much breakfast the day of the murder, and think I remarked it to him; saw nothing about him but his being a little duller; in his dullness he was pleasant as ever, nothing like unkindness. Don't remember deceased wearing these studs. She returned from the city with a gold watch, one which prisoner had had some time. I rode out with him once, when in Philadelphia last fall, after a spell of sickness; he then extolled deceased very much; he often spoke to me in her favor, but I always waived the subject as much as possible; he never told me he loved her; I had no knowledge of their being engaged to each other. She was once going in a sleigh to Trenton, when he got in, and she said, "Clough, if you get in I must get out, as there is no room for you!" Still he got in, and they went together; they did not return together; she went on to Princeton, he only to Trenton; this was last winter a year ago; he gave deceased's daughter Caroline a pair of side combs for a premium, a geography and atlas; never heard deceased say she was attached to him; but three or four weeks before her death, prisoner asked me if she was attached to any one in particular; I said I did not think she was; he said he thought so too. When she came down stairs, I thought he had committed suicide, from what deceased had said to me the evening before, about a conversation which had taken place between deceased and Clough: not from what I observed myself.

The Attorney General afterwards asked of the witness what this conversation was. Mr. Brown for the prisoner objected, and after a spirited argument in which Messrs. Hazelhurst and Brown for the prisoner, and Scott and Southard for the prosecution took part, the objection was sustained. Mrs. Longstreth was nearly four hours under the examination, and some portion of her testimony, particularly that relating to her discovering her daughter to be murdered, with the repetition of her dying words, melted a crowded house into tears, and from the sympathetic contagion even the Judges themselves were not free.

Joseph H. Brown, sworn. I have known the prisoner since January, 1832, by sight. Began to live with Mrs. Longstreth on the 25th March, 1833. Heard the screaming April 6th, and went up stairs at once with Mr. Moore and Mr. Sigan. Prisoner had deceased down, with his left hand round her; this was on the entry floor. Prisoner was leaning on his left side, his feet so placed that he could recover himself at any time. She had her right side under, her left towards him, her feet towards the head of the staircase before mentioned. She was struggling; I saw the handle of some instrument in his hand, and the blade was in her side or breast—more in her left side than in her right. It appeared to be in up to the guard, and he gave it a motion as if he wanted to work it further in. Saw blood on her waist in several places; one place in particular, where the blood bubbled out. Before I recovered my presence of mind, I found myself crowded away. I gave way and nearly fell down stairs, as I missed my footing. I next saw the deceased coming down stairs, with her hands raised; her mother met her near the foot of the stairs, deceased saying, "Oh, mother! mother! why didn't you come! I called and called; Clough has killed me because I wouldn't say that I would have him, and I couldn't, mother, I couldn't, and I must die." Deceased was then taken into a room down stairs. I next went up stairs, into Clough's room; saw him lying on his bed, looked at him, and turned about again and went to the spot where I first saw them upon the floor; looked at the puddle of blood there, and saw a silver thimble, which I picked up. It had the name of deceased on it, and was mashed. I also picked up her shoe. Then went down stairs, there being several persons with Clough, and went into the room to the deceased. Saw her, and then went up to Clough's room; he was still on his bed. I came out, and Mr. Sigan put a bloody dirk in my hand; I took it, and going out again, saw just inside an adjoining room a guard chain and key, and a breastpin; picked both up; the latter had been perforated by a sharp instrument. [It was identified by witness, and the dirk also.] I then went down stairs with the dirk and the articles. Saw the deceased, and was told she was then dead; this was not over ten minutes from the time I first saw her up stairs. Then went into the bar; soon after saw Clough sitting on a bench in the yard; went to him, and he spoke to me; but I had no conversation with him.

Cross examined by Mr. Brown. Clough was mild in his deportment; have known him since 1832; was at home when he returned from New York; thought I observed an alteration in his appearance on Friday April 5th; he looked vexed about something; did not speak to him about his appearance; he was not melancholy and reserved; he looked the same on Saturday as he did on Friday; when he stood over her with the dagger, he looked very savage; I made no attempt to lay hold of her or him, as I felt afraid of him; saw no laudanum, but saw a vial labelled laudanum, in some one's hand, in Clough's room; it was empty, and the cork out; Clough made no attempt to get away; his shirt sleeve was covered with blood.

Henry Sigan, sworn—I saw the prisoner at Mrs. Longstreth's, on the 6th of April; hearing a scream, I followed Mr. Brown up stairs, accompanied by Mr. Miller; saw Clough and deceased as described by Mr. Brown; Clough had a dirk in his right hand, the blade being in her; he made three quick punches with it in her; I then went down stairs to arm myself with a club, and as I got down I heard deceased cry out to her mother; I ran to the stairs again, and saw deceased coming down; I caught her in my arms, brought her down, and delivered her to some one at the foot of the stairs; I then called for pistols and a constable, a pistol was brought, which I took and went up stairs; found the dirk in the entry, and Clough lying on his bed; went into his room and staid until others came; while deceased and Clough were on the floor together, he said to her, "Will you? Will you?" Heard nothing else said by either. When I went into Clough's room some one brought up something for him to take, as it was expected he had taken laudanum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown—I saw no bottle in his room; a person told Clough to take some medicine, which was in a cup he had; can't say whether Clough took the medicine; when I saw him in the entry with deceased, his face was very pale, and his lips very blue.

Eliza Applegate, sworn—I lived at Mrs. Longstreth's, on 6th of April last; saw deceased go up stairs about twelve that morning, and heard her call Jane to come down and set the table; in about four minutes I heard deceased scream, I standing at the kitchen door at the time; she was up stairs; I started to go up, and got about half way up, when some one caught hold of me and led me down; I did not again attempt to go up; I next saw deceased at the head of the stairs coming down, saying, "Oh! Clough has killed me!" Saw her when she met her mother on the stairs, when she fell into her arms, saying [as stated by several preceding witnesses; also confirms the particulars of death of the deceased in a very few minutes.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown—The prisoner did not appear to be very well for some time previous to that morning; his general conduct was mild and kind, though he was not more attentive to the family than the other boarders were.

Hannah Herbert, sworn—was at Mrs. Longstreth's on the 6th of April, after the death of Mrs. Hamilton; assisted to undress and lay out deceased. [The clothes of deceased were produced and identified by the witness. In the gown were seven holes—the corsets were deluged in blood, and had seven holes corresponding with those in the gown, all of which were in the immediate vicinity of the left breast.] When I took this dress off, there were wounds in the body corresponding with them. The doctor came in before deceased was laid out.

Joseph H. Cook, affirmed—I am a physician, examined deceased after death. I found ten deep wounds or stabs in the body; one was in the left arm, one in the shoulder blade to the bone, one in the seventh rib, fracturing it, the remaining seven had penetrated into the left lung between the third and sixth ribs, three of which had gone through and penetrated into the heart; there were several other small punctures, four or five in number, and a long gash, caused by a glancing instrument; the left cavity of the chest was filled with blood: any one of the three wounds in the heart must certainly have produced death; the dirk must have gone in to the very hilt; no doubt but these wounds produced the death of Mrs. Hamilton. [Dr. Geo. B. Duer, who assisted in the examination of the body, confirmed all the above particulars as related by Dr. Cook.]

Mount Holly, June 3, 1833.

Luke Doughten, sworn. Was at Mrs. Longstreth's April 6th, had been boarding there two weeks; on the 6th heard the screams of a lady up stairs; saw three men—Mr. Brown, Mr. Sigan, and Mr. Miller, (the two latter living in Trenton,)—run out of the bar room up stairs: I following them; [confirms in relation to Mr. S. calling for pistols.] I returned and alarmed the family, and got a pair of pistols from my trunk came down stairs and found deceased in her mother's arms, [crying as before related;] I gave the pistols to Mr. Sigan, and then supported the deceased on the settee, and held her in my arms when she died, which was in about five minutes; her mother was taken away before deceased died.

Cross examined by Mr. Brown. Clough returned from New York on Thursday, before the deed was committed; did not observe any change in his usual appearance. Heard Mrs. Hamilton make only one remark respecting Clough, after his return. In reply to a query whether she ever intended to marry Clough, she said—"No." I asked her, "why?" She said, "a very good reason, because she did not love him." Was induced to ask her by its being a common report about Bordentown; I never had any conversation with Clough respecting Mrs. H.; he was very attentive to her; was mild and pleasant in his manners; he was polite to her, but not more so than customary with gentleman boarders; was rather more fond of being in the house than others were; the attentions of all boarders were equally politely received; the question was not induced by any thing witness had observed to pass between them.

George Miller, sworn. Arrived at Mrs. Longstreth's about 11 o'clock, on the day the act was committed; heard screaming, seemingly up stairs; ran up, Brown and Sigan were before me; met them running down; then went into the street and returning, met Mrs. H. covered with blood, at the foot of the stairs, looking up in her mother's face, who supported her into the parlor till she sunk on the floor; I remained in the room till she died, which was from 7 to 10 minutes; then went up stairs into Clough's room; he was lying in bed, on his back, with his eyes closed; did not seem to notice any person that came in; several persons were there; staid there 4 or 5 minutes. When I next saw Clough, he was walking in the yard, leaning upon the arms of two gentlemen. At this time there was a great crowd in the yard. I returned into the house; remained there till Clough was taken away by the Sheriff, near the evening.

Cross-Examined—Had an introduction to Clough last fall. Mrs. Hamilton died on the floor where she sunk in Mrs. Doughten's arms, and was afterwards conveyed to the sofa. After Clough was taken down into the yard, he recognized Mr. Sigan and myself, and asked how we had been, and requested "that we should not speak harshly of the matter." This was in answer to an observation to me by Mr. S. "Is it possible he should have committed such a deed?" At this time Clough appeared very pale, with a downcast look. I first learnt what had taken place when I met Mrs. H. and her mother, at the foot of the stairs; Mrs. Longstreth was exclaiming, "Oh my daughter! she is murdered."

Ann Reeves, affirmed—The voice or scream did not appear to be the distinct voice of a woman, but seemed as if something was over her face. When I first saw him in the yard, Mrs. Longstreth observed she wished to see him; that if he was in his proper senses he would know her voice and notice her. After some other observations, she said she "supposed his soul must pay for it." I made answer and said, "It ought to." Clough looked round at me and said, "*I am well aware of that.*" We then went into the house. There were many persons round Clough, but only to collect my son, who supported him while he sat there. At this time Clough looked feeble, with his eyes closed, and pale. When I spoke he opened his eyes and made the reply.

Jonas Bechtel, sworn—was at home at work when he heard the screams—which were smothered and clear. I ran immediately into the house, when I observed a little girl screaming. I observed Mrs. Hamilton in the room and heard her say that Clough had killed her—her mother said "where was it?" made answer "in his room"—her mother replied "my dear how came you there"—she said Clough had called her—she was then leaning on her mother, and after she got down, several times, "I must die." I went up stairs into Clough's room where I discovered Clough lying on the bed, his eyes partly shut, he groaned twice, and asked if she was dead," he then began a conversation with Mr. [illegible] about his mother, and where she lived and gave [illegible] miniature which belonged to him—Mr. [illegible] pencilling down what he told him. I turned to go down. I then went out of his door into the entry and there picked up a watch guard key, [illegible] ring and piece of comb—saw something else which I thought was a lady's dress, I picked it up, and [illegible] it out—it appeared to be a frock coat; when I [illegible] I said this is what he had to stop her screaming. At this time Mr. Shinn was giving him something to bring up the laudanum we supposed he had taken—we supposed he was dying. I shortly after saw them taking him down to the yard where he appeared languid and feeble and shortly afterwards [illegible] some liquid off his stomach. *Cross-examined*—[illegible] H. hair was much deranged, hanging down the [illegible] her face.

William Reeves, Jr., Sworn—Was at Mrs. Hamilton's on the 6th of April when she died; the screams at first appeared like the screams of a child, [illegible] grown person; when I came in all the girls in the house were screaming; on inquiring what was the matter, they told me Clough had murdered Mrs. Hamilton. I saw her supported by Mr. Doughten with blood streaming out of her mouth and also from her body above the belt. I went up stairs into Clough's room, where Mr. Shinn and myself took hold of his wrists. He then asked—"is she dead—is she dead?" We told him she was. He then said, "*Lord have mercy on my soul.*" He then said to [illegible]

... never knew where his mother was. He said in Orleans Co. N. York. Mr. S. then asked his mother's name. He told him it was Joanna Clough. After feeling his pulse, Mr. S. said he was not so far gone but what he could be brought to. He sent for some medicine and wished prisoner to take it—but it was declined, till he was told it would be forced down him, which was done. We then carried him down stairs into the yard. But he refused to walk, till we dragged him some distance, as it was the Doctor's orders to keep him moving, to let the medicine operate, afterwards he walked well enough. We then sent for more medicine, he asked if it was poison, he was told it was, and he then took it at once. While we were walking him, he asked if Mrs Hamilton was dead. I told him she was. He asked me if she spoke after she was stabbed. I told him she did. He wanted to know what she said. I told him she told her mother the cause of his killing her. He wanted to know what it was. I told him because she would'nt consent to have him. He then said it was not so. I told him it would not be possible that a woman would say that with her last dying words. He said that nothing of the kind passed between them. George Clift then asked him how in the name of God he came to do it then. He then said he would tell that at some future time; told him to look at the blood on his hand; there was blood on the inside and out; he then raised his arm and said, "Reeve, that's an honorable arm," which expression he repeated; I asked him if he was sensible of what he was doing; he said he was perfectly aware of what he had been doing, and that he expected to suffer by the laws of his country. We then took him and let him sit down at the side of the barn, at his request. When the sheriff arrived to take him, he wanted to know what kind of accommodation he should have in prison—whether he would have straw to sleep on. He spoke to several—to every one that he knew. When my mother said his neck would have to suffer for it, he turned up his eyes and said "Madam, I am perfectly aware of all that;" but he took no notice of what Mrs. Longstreth said.

Cross Examined. Have been acquainted with Clough two years; he always appeared attentive to Mrs. L.'s family; have frequently seen him sitting with the family; he was a man of moderate and mild disposition, and much of a gentleman in his manners.—We gave him the medicine because we thought he had laudanum in him; there was a vial standing on the table with 6 or 8 drops in it. He said there was no occasion for the emetic, as he had not taken near the quantity of laudanum we thought he had; that he had nothing in him to injure him, or kill him.

Joseph W. Allen, sworn—Saw Clough in the yard about 4 o'clock; he was walking with Dr. Cook; asked me if Mr. Thompson's family had heard of it; I answered, yes; I then told him he had got himself in a bad scrape, and it would certainly cost him his life. He said he little thought in the morning that he could not control his passions better, but that he had cause. He then asked me if I thought money, honor, character or credit could save him; I told him his character was gone; that there was but little chance for him. He then asked me where Mrs. Hamilton lay; if she was dead, and if he could be permitted to see her. I told him he could not. He said sometime afterwards that he felt very bad from the effects of the laudanum.

Cross-examined—I was quite intimate with Clough; he was gentlemanly in his manners; I never saw him excited but once, then he had cause. I never saw any particular attentions to Mrs. Hamilton.

John L. M'Knight, sworn—Was at the house a little after 12 o'clock; before Mrs. H.'s death saw her sitting on the floor supported by her friends; was then apparently drawing her last breath; went out and was followed by Mrs. Longstreth, crying what should she do, if she must die? I left her in another room and requested some woman to stay with her. I then went to the room where Clough was lying on the bed; Mr. Shinn was by him holding a cup, who said he was giving him an emetic, as he had taken laudanum.—The prisoner threw his head about and kept his teeth closed. After he was taken into the yard he saw me and requested I would sit down with him. Afterwards walked to a fence and had some private conversation with the prisoner, who writhed his wrist and said: "a man must have strong causes to bring his mind to commit such an act."—[I now heard his hand in his pocket, and talk of his having money.] After a few moments, he asked if she was really dead; I told him "yes; she must be quite dead." He shed tears, said supposed it must be so, as he was calm when he did it. I told him he had committed a horrible act; and he had better not assign any other causes than had gone to the world; any other would lessen the sympathy of the public for him. He asked what were the causes; I said Mrs. Longstreth had stated it to be because she would not consent to have him; he wrung his arm and said, she must not say so. I asked him how much laudanum he had taken; he said nearly an ounce; but it had no effect on him. I asked him how many times he had stabbed her; he said, *seven times.* I thought he was not under the effects of laudanum at the time.

[This closed the proceedings of Monday.]

Tuesday Morning, June 4th, 1833.

John C. M'Knight's cross examination continued. Clough observed to me while in the garden, that he had been intimate with Mrs. Hamilton. The intimacy commenced shortly after the death of her husband. Had visited her friends in Philadelphia, with her. He then asked if money would be of any service to him, I told him I thought not. He said he was *willing to submit to the law and be hung, if it was thought right.*

Joshua Hollinshead, sheriff, sworn. Brought the prisoner from Bordentown to Mount Holly. I said but little to him on the journey. The prisoner "hoped he had taken innocent blood, but feared he had not." Before he started, some person asked him what he thought would become of him; he said he was "aware of all the consequences that would follow."

Willet A. Harrison, affirmed. Was with the defendant on the way to prison, who said that "the family was pleasantly seated together on the evening before, and that he had no more idea, at that time, of his committing this act, than either of us in the barouche." He alluded to the beauty of the country along the road. The prisoner appeared very much depressed at times. Conversed very little, but was perfectly connected. He appeared occasionally to be in great agony and distress.

Joseph B. Shinn, affirmed. I entered the house about one o'clock, immediately before the death of Mrs. Hamilton; witnessed her last breath a few minutes after. Then I went up to Clough's room; he lay on his back, on the bed. I asked him how it was possible he could commit such an act; he told me to come in and hear the words of a dying man. He then asked me, "is she dead?" I answered that she was. As I answered him, he put his hand on his breast, and said, "the Lord have mercy upon my soul." I sat down by his bedside, and took hold of his wrists. [Confirms in relation to the miniature.] When I asked him why he thought he was going to die so soon, he pointed with his right hand to a stand that stood near the bed; I saw a vial there, which, by the smell, had contained laudanum. As soon as I discovered it, I obtained some tartar emetic, dissolved it, and offered it to him. As he refused to take it when I put it to his lips, and told him it would do him good, we held him and forced down about one half of the dose of five grains. At my suggestion some persons then took him down into the yard, to keep him moving; where, after some time, I gave him ten grains more, at intervals.

Cross Examined. I have known the prisoner two years; have seen him and the deceased walking together. While lying on the bed, some of the bystanders seemed disposed to treat him not very politely; he appeared sometimes to be quite stupid, at others I thought he was *acting 'possum*; nothing like the appearance of abberation of mind struck me.

The prosecution here having rested its examination, Mr. Hazlehurst opened the defence in behalf of the prisoner, in a very neat and eloquent speech.

Charles L. Bartlett, sworn. I reside at Princeton, I was acquainted with the prisoner from a child, at Unity, N. Hampshire. He had three or four brothers. His father was a farmer, a respectable man. Joel was a bright, active boy at school, warm temperament, rather independent. One of his brothers died there; he had been in the late war. Went to school with his brother Benjamin; have heard that he was at times deranged. Miss Allen, a cousin of Joel Clough, was for a long time deranged, or, as the people said there, she was bewitched. I am connected with the Theological Seminary, at Princeton—a student; came on Monday week to see the prisoner. Mr. Clough did not know of my residence at Princeton; he recognized me in the court room. Clough is about 28 years old.

George Law, sworn. I live near Easton. I became acquainted with Mr. Clough in Nov. 1829. His character was that of an honest, industrious, temperate man, and very mild. It is customary with contractors to carry weapons of defence; men working on the canals are apt to be disorderly, which makes it necessary. I lived with C. all of one winter, 1830 and '31 at Easton. His character was considered very good.

Charles J. Dirie, sworn. I reside near Easton, on this side the river. Became acquainted with prisoner first part of summer 1829; he was a sub-contractor on western part of Morris canal, near my residence; was in my vicinity about about a year; he was considered a thriving young man. I found him prudent, polite, mild, temperate, and forbearing.

Henry J. Pyle, sworn.—I reside in Philadelphia, and have been acquainted with Clough about 12 months. I boarded at Mrs. Longstreth's 2 or 3 weeks, in June or July last. I thought Clough appeared to be ardently attached to Mrs. Hamilton, he paid considerable attention to her, always appeared to be anxious to be where she was. They have been at my house in Philadelphia together; we went to the theatre together; I thought his attentions were kindly received; much more kindly at some times than at others. We came home from the Theatre about 12 or 1; and they might have staid at my house about an hour.

I have jested with her about her being married to Mr. C.; she said I should be bridesmaid, [groomsman] when she married Clough. Mr. C. presented Mrs. Hamilton with an album. I asked her if a watch she wore did not once belong to Mr. Clough, she said it did; I told her that Clough thought a great deal of her; she said *she hoped he did, and every body else.* We have all of us rode together, but I never saw them ride alone. I have seen them twice together in Philadelphia; I have not laid bets on the result of this trial; I have not said that I would have to pay the lawyers, because Clough had no money; have not attempted to speak to the jurors since this trial commenced; I have not said that Mrs. Hamilton, and Clough, staid at my house all night; might have said they left it together at 2 o'clock in the morning, after we returned from the theatre. I observed that Mrs. Hamilton, treated Clough better sometimes than at other times.

James Wallace, sworn.—Have known prisoner since 1829; he was mild and forbearing; about the 1st of March I observed a change in him; he had manifested more willingness to drink ardent spirits than I had ever known before; his mind appeared to be rather unsettled. I was with Mr. Clough on board the steam-boat coming from Albany to New York on Tuesday previous to this transaction. He manifested a desire to drink spirits more than usual. [illegible] he asked me, I observed, "Mr. Clough you must be beside yourself; it is not more than 5 minutes since you have been to that bar and drinked." After he had insisted on my drinking whiskey punch repeatedly, I put my hand on his breast and told him, (however improper it may appear to the court,) "Mr. Clough, I dont know what the devil has got into you—you appear to be more like a crazy man than yourself." He said, "O no Wallace, I am glad to see you, and will bring you some whiskey punch, and he brought a waiter and two glasses to the side of my berth, where I was undressing. The next morning he did not seem natural to me, and I could not tell why he did'nt seem natural. He looked like a man who had been fatigued with travelling. His conduct would sometimes appear melancholy, dull, stupid, at other times he would appear cheerful. He appeared to be a very different man from what he had been.

Cross-examined.—I left New York on my return on Wednesday evening or Tuesday about 10 A. M. I saw Mr. Clough at the police office in custody of an officer on a charge of taking some jewels from a girl or lady, if she might be called so, on the Thursday evening before. I believe the jewels were given up—the lady did not appear in prosecution, and Clough was discharged on Wednesday morning.—His watch, money and a set of jewellery he bought to present Mrs. Hamilton, were taken from him and not returned to him. He was to give them and $50 to Mr. Wiley, his counsel, to be released. Mr. Clough told me the circumstances; that he went to the theatre the Thursday evening before. He saw a young lady there, got a carriage and took her home. He was to stay with her that night. After being away half an hour, she came back and said she could not comply with her contract, but she would get another who would. She refused to return the money he had paid her, when he seized some of her jewellery, and took them away. [The court here interfered to prevent further particulars.]

Charles Green, sworn. [after some immaterial evidence.] Mrs Hamilton did not appear to be much attached to Clough. If she had answered me as she sometimes answered him, I should not have troubled her any more. She answered him in such a manner as to show she did not care for him. She would sometimes take no notice of him, and answer other persons. This was sometime last winter.

[Mr. Hazlehurst, the counsel of the prisoner, now proceeded to read a number of letters from Mr. Clough to Mrs. Hamilton. They expressed a devoted attachment, and anxious desire to be united to her in marriage; teeming also with constant complaints that his passion was disregarded, jealous suggestions and protestations of everlasting constancy and love if she would consent to the completion of their happiness.]

Mrs. Longstreth.—I have seen in my daughter's possession a part of the letters [just read] There was an interview between the prisoner and the deceased, at which it was settled that Mr. C. should desist from his attentions, and have all his letters returned to him—that he should henceforth be treated as the other boarders, and not annoy Mrs. H. with his pretensions.

The letters were given up to him some weeks before the disaster took place. He mentioned to me that he had given up all hopes of obtaining her affection; he respected the family and always should. Mr. Clough had demanded all his letters. From what he told me, I understood he was to write no more letters or pay further attentions. He invited her to go sleighing with him, which she refused, and afterwards went with other persons; he was much offended and complained; he appeared very angry; told Mrs. H. she had got into the wrong company. She answered it was nothing to him where she went or who she went with; he need not keep quarrelling with her so incessantly about it.

A few weeks before her death they went to a baptism; she walked there with him, and returned with Mr. Lippincott. He said a great many ill natured things on the subject, and kept up a constant jowering about it.

The general deportment and manner of Mr. Clough when first at my house, was mild and pleasant; latterly, saw him out of humour several times; he would talk very angry and cross; I had an interview with him respecting some intercourse with Mr. Wells; he said Mr. Wells had made him very angry, and if he had not been humble and made an ample acknowledgment, he would have killed him.

As it had been given in evidence by some of the witnesses, that Mrs. Hamilton had accepted several presents from Mr. Clough, among which was a gold watch in exchange for an old silver watch, Mrs. Longstreth, after having verified the several letters from him, was asked by Mr. Southard, one of the counsel for the prosecution, if she had given her daughter money to pay for the difference in price of the watches. To this the counsel for the defendant objected, on the ground that it could not be considered legal evidence. The point was contested with great spirit and legal acumen by D. P. Brown and Samuel L. Southard, Esq., the "lions" of the opposing parties.

Wednesday Morning, June 6.

This morning, Mrs. Longstreth's testimony proceeded in continuation, in which she gave an affirmative answer to the question, and proceeded. The sleigh ride [alluded to before] was in March. There was a falling out between the parties, about the 22d of February, about going to the ball; they frequently had words. She observed to me that she did not wish to go with Mr. Clough alone; she went up stairs crying, and said she would not come down again that night; she was afterwards, however, induced to accompany Mr. Dayton to the ball. She always respected Mr. Clough, and wished to treat him as a friend, and as politely as she did the other boarders; but she wished to receive no attentions from him. Previous to this I did not observe that Clough was particularly cast down; he sometimes appeared cheerful and sometimes dull. He was a mild and moderate young man, *when in a good humor.* I do not recollect whether Mr. Clough's threats respecting Mr. Wells [that he would have killed him if he had not made an acknowledgment] was the result of jealousy. She never received Mr. Wells as a suitor; he was fond of chatting with her, and professed an attachment to her. I do not know that the attachment of Mr. Wells was so strong as to have caused him to take laudanum; I never heard of it. He left the house. I have heard Mrs. Hamilton assign as a reason for declining to appear in Mr. Clough's company, that there were reports of his paying attentions to her, when *he* knew there was nothing serious between them.

Capt. Richard Shippen, sworn. We employed Clough in April, 1831, as a superintendant of mason work, on the Camden and Amboy Rail Road; he continued in our employ till December last. I kept all the accounts of the company; I was paymaster. I have seen the prisoner much excited two or three times, but not more so than common with others. Contractors have many rough people to deal with. His general deportment was mild and moderate. The first year he was employed I had a very exalted opinion of him, but he did not maintain his character, in my estimation.—I reported him accordingly to the superintendant general. His accounts did not meet with my approbation; he deceived me grossly. He forfeited his word and honor to me. He did not keep a correct roll, but charged for more men than he had employed. I told him to select a day and I would pay his men myself. He selected Monday, but failed to bring his men, on the plea that he had himself paid them on Saturday, and had their receipts. [The examination was here interrupted and discontinued by the court, on the ground that evidence of that nature could not be admitted.]

Edward Martin, sworn. I had a conversation, about the last of March, with prisoner, respecting a watch; he told me he had *sold* Mrs. Hamilton a watch; that a watchmaker in Philadelphia, named Farr, had allowed him a certain amount on a silver watch, in part pay of a watch he then held in his hand, which I had seen him wear; that he had paid $40 for the one he had sold to Mrs. Hamilton, and the one he then had, cost him $65.

Cross Examined. I heard it reported at Centreville, that they *were married*, but had not heard reports at Bordentown, of such intention. After his return from New York, Mrs. Hamilton and myself remarked, at breakfast, a change in his appearance. Mrs. H.'s remark was, that he was tanned—my own, that he looked as if he had been on a spree. My remark was made to a gentleman after the others had left the table. I know nothing of his having made presents to Mrs. Hamilton. The general character of the intercourse between Mr. Clough and Mrs. Hamilton, was precisely the same as with the other boarders. I never observed in the behaviour of Mrs. H. any thing of a more marked kind than occurred with the others. Mr. Clough stated to me he had *sold* his watch to Mrs. Hamilton.

John Hopkins, sworn—I was acquainted with Joel Clough in 1826, in Connecticut; he was then a journeyman stone mason on the Farmington canal. His general character there was rather unfavourable than favourable. [When the question that elicited this answer was put, an animated debate took place, respecting whether it was to be considered evidence as to general or particular character, on which depended the issue, whether it was legal evidence or not.]

Court adjourned.

Afternoon Session. Clough's character during the whole of his residence in Connecticut was *very bad.* I had a dispute of a serious character with him; in my professional pursuit I was resisted with violence; it did not result in my dismissal. Before I left there he was placed in a situation a little more elevated—that of superintendant. I did not leave the work in consequence of the quarrel; a contractor had been removed and I was to fill his place. I went to New Haven to the southern division of the canal. I have spoken to Clough but once since that time.

Arthur Stewart, sworn.—I have known Clough two years at Bordentown; I was in company with Mrs. H. and him one day in the dining room; I observed Mrs. H. had a new watch, and I asked her what watch that was; she said it was cheaper than another held by Clough, although she thought the other the prettiest. I observed no acts of kindness from her to him; but some of an opposite character. She preferred walking with others; but Clough was always uneasy till he got by her side. During the summer my wife resided with Mrs. L. sometime; we proposed taking a ride, which, after some solicitation, Mrs. H. agreed to; Mr. C. had begged that I would persuade her to be of the party; she afterwards went up stairs, where I found her crying; she objected to going with us, (viz. Clough, Mrs. Stewart and myself) because people would say, they were going to get married. Mr. C. insisted on my going back and getting her to take the ride; she still refused; but when Clough said he would not go, she then consented to go with my sister-in-law, Mrs. S. and myself; Clough however rode, and Mrs. H. did not appear to enjoy herself much.

Lee Wells, sworn.—I had a private interview with Mr. Clough, early in 1832, at his request; the amount of that conversation was to know my intentions in relation to Mrs. Hamilton. I said I must first know his right to inquire; he insisted on knowing how far I had proceeded with her; whether there had been any engagement made between us; I told him there was not; he got very angry and said, "Wells, you must discontinue your attentions to Mrs. Hamilton, or else *you or I must die.*" He asked me if I professed ho- [illegible] quently observed that Clough's attentions to Mrs. H. were more than to any other person; at first they appeared not to be agreeable to Mrs. Hamilton. At times she appeared to be more free and conversant with him than previously. I don't recollect that I ever complained to her of her preference to Mr. Clough. I did not consider him a successful rival; my attentions to Mrs. H. ceased, when I left Bordentown, in April 1832; we separated with a good understanding; I may have asked her whether she preferred Clough to me; I have often spoken to Clough respecting his claims to Mrs. H., and have advised him to discontinue his attentions. When I asked Mrs. H. if she preferred Clough, she said, "Mr. Wells, you ought not to ask that question, you know better yourself." I had frequent conversations with her, on that subject; at one time she requested me to to tell Mr. C. to discontinue his attentions, as they were disagreeable to her. I told Clough—he answered, "Time would decide the case."

Jeremiah Holmes, sworn.—Knew Clough at Easton, and worked for him near Bordentown. [This witness was not permitted to proceed, after argument, by the court, as the declaration of the prisoner of a willingness to shed blood, could not at this stage of the trial be permitted.] The evidence here concluded.

Mr. Hazlehurst, next proceeded to read authorities in relation to insanity, by which the Counsel would be governed, and was followed by Mr. Southard, who read other authorities. Adjourned.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, June 8, 1833.

The great length of testimony in the two trials of Avery and Clough, has excluded our usual variety. There has been an arrival at New York from Liverpool since our last. The amount of the news brought is—the defeat of the British Ministry in the House of Commons; Earl Grey's tender of resignation refused; the Russian army on the march to aid the Sultan of Turkey against the Pacha of Egypt; and the march of the Egyptian army towards Constantinople. It is reported that Don Pedro has been very successful in his crusade against Miguel, in Portugal; and there is a very reasonable prospect of his yet marching to Lisbon.

A gentleman writing from Lancaster, to a friend in the borough of Milton, in this state, states that Mr. Antis Snyder, son of the late Gov. Snyder, has been appointed Agent for the State of Pennsylvania to England, to be Inspector of the Iron Manufacturing for all the State *rail-roads*. He will sail from New York on the first of June. The Miltonian remarks, that this is the same person whom the celebrated Ann Carson attempted to kidnap in the hopes of procuring a pardon for her paramour, Lieut. Smith. Young Snyder is said to have acquired much experience in engineering;—as a draftsman, he stands at the head of his profession.

Much excitement has prevailed recently in Baltimore, with reference to the death of a lady, the wife of a respectable merchant of that city. The particulars are as follow. She was first taken ill on the 18th ult. and became much better on the Monday following. On Wednesday she ate mutton and rice soup for dinner, and was immediately seized with severe spasms and vomiting—she died on Saturday morning, 25th. The rice was afterwards thrown to some chickens; they ate of it and also died. A black woman was consequently suspected of having put poison in the food, and arrested. On Thursday morning last, the body of the lady was, at the order of the coroner, J. Wright, disinterred and examined by a number of physicians, who after a close examination of the intestines, traced in them the effects of arsenic, which poisonous substance was detected on analyzing some of the soup.—The woman who stands accused of the murder, bears a very bad character, and other discoveries are in a fair way of being made.

We have been much amused with the ludicrous groanings of a writer in the Cincinnati Mirror, under the head of "Eastern and Western Periodicals." He seems to think that the large sheets of the Eastern cities are altogether inferior to the smaller ones of the West;—imagining, therefore, as far as we can gather from his incoherent paragraphs, that our news is all derived from the regions of the setting sun, and that the papers in that quarter,—if the people would only think so,—are incomparably more worthy of support than those from the great Atlantic towns. These bright reflections have been all thrown into these parts, from the luminous face of the Cincinnati Mirror. We had prepared ourselves to "argufy the topic," with this jealous scribe of the West, in our present number; but the crowded state of our columns forbids the insertion of our remarks. We shall allude again to the learned Theban,—simply to show that he is entirely dependant on the East for his intelligence,—and that all his positions are without a plausible reason to support them.

Mr. Bicknell, No. 6 Franklin Place, has issued his June number of the "Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List." We notice this pamphlet for the particular benefit of our business doing subscribers throughout the Union. It contains an accurate list of all broken banks and counterfeit notes, which list is corrected every month. The work is published monthly at a dollar yearly, or a shilling per single number. We do not see how a man in the habit of handling much paper money can do without it.

LITERARY NOTICES.

We have seldom been more amused and instructed, than in the recent perusal of a work from the press of Charles Bowen, of Boston, entitled "A Collection of the Family Letters and Miscellaneous Papers, of Benjamin Franklin," now for the first time published.—The work abounds with those shrewd, golden maxims, which distinguished that great philosopher, from whose pen they proceeded. We can scarcely conceive a greater treat, for a good citizen, than the reading of such a book. It has been prepared in the best manner, by Jared Sparks, Esq. the eminent writer of Boston; and deserves a place in the library of every civilian. The work is for sale by French & Perkins, Chesnut street; and we cannot do our readers a greater service, than to recommend the purchase of a volume so full of various merit and value.

Messrs. Durrie & Peck, booksellers, of New Haven, (Ct.) have just published a judiciously condensed history of the United States, in a small volume, from the pen of that venerable and esteemed lexicographer, Noah Webster, Esq. whose name and merits are familiar to the great majority of our readers. Such materials, in such hands, could not fail to be made what they have been, highly interesting and valuable.

American Quarterly Review.—The assertion in some of the newspapers, that this periodical was about to be discontinued, is gainsayed by its regular appearance. The number for June contains a respectable number of articles, on various subjects; some of them are well treated,—others, we regret to say, are comparatively dull. Among the former, may be named the articles on Morrell's Voyages and Negro Slavery: the titles of the others shall remain unwritten.

The Westminster Review, No. XXXVI., for April, 1833,—(American edition, No. II.) has just been published by Condy Raguet, Esq. corner of Walnut and Third streets. This excellent Review takes an elevated stand among the best periodicals of Europe; and to an American, wishing correct knowledge of the literature of that part of the world, presents great claims to attention and patronage. This work can be obtained for only $3 per year; or, if accompanied by the Foreign Quarterly Review, issued by the same publisher, both works will be sent to a subscriber for $5 00 per year.

The *Christian Library*,—Part III. Vol. 1—has just been published by those enterprising and successful Booksellers, Messrs. Key and Biddle, of Minor street. It contains many interesting notices of recent publications, and embraces also a good portion of the *Life of Cowper*, by Dr. Taylor, which will probably be concluded in the next number. We can heartily recommend the *Library* to our religious readers, as a work comprising a great fund of excellent matter, and which is likely to increase in value.

Tanner's Universal Atlas.—The 5th No. of this elegant work has made its appearance, to the great gratification, no doubt, of the lovers of Geographical Science, and its advancement. This number contains maps of Georgia, Tennessee, Holland and Belgium, Spain and Portugal, and Denmark, constructed from the most recent and authentic documents.

[illegible] in the theatre at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the [illegible] supposed to be the persons that robbed the Wheeling Bank sometime last fall.

Two of them have since been taken to Wheeling, sufficient evidence being found against them to justify the step. Their names are Wm. Hough, and —— M'Pherson; the latter of whom has been twice taken up for the same offence.

On Saturday last, during the parade of the militia at Lehighton, Pa. a general fight took place between a body of Irish laborers, and some of the German inhabitants. The combat was carried on at first, with clubs, brick bats and stones, but subsequently fire arms were resorted to, by which several individuals were dangerously wounded.

A young man named *Balliet*, that was injured in the affray in Lehighton, died on Thursday morning, of last week.

The prejudice which exists between the Irish and Germans, says the Mauch Chunk Courier, seems to have grown into a settled hostility; and while the occasion (a militia muster) which called such a disorderly mass together is to be deeply deplored, *ardent spirits*, the exciting cause of brawls and riots, will have to come in for no small share of the credit.

Branch Banks of the Bank of the United States are in the habit of issuing checks similar to bills. But as these checks have been issued in violation of the charter of the Bank and are consequently illegal, as the Bank cannot be compelled to pay them, and as they have produced numerous counterfeits, the officers of the Boston and Portland Custom Houses have refused to receive them in payment.

In the case of James Wright vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, the Circuit Court of the United States, for Maryland, have given a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $2,100, which, on motion of counsel, was trebled by the court, making $6,300.—This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover damages for the infringement of a patent right for "the combination of a cone on the edge (or face) of the wheels of rail road cars, with a vibratory motion of the axles, to cause the car to pass with equal facility, on straight or curved roads."

The following are the receipts of some of the principal Benevolent Societies for the last year, as gathered from their recent reports:—

American Bible Society,	84,935 48
American Tract Society,	62,443 50
Presbyterian Education Society,	24,014 36
American Home Missionary Society,	68,621 17
American Seamens' Friend Society,	9,936 00
New York Deaf and Dumb Institute,	15,732 53
Total	$264,993 24

Mr. Durant, the intrepid aeronaut, of New York, has published in the Journal of Commerce, a full account of his late ascension. We take from it the following lofty sentences:

"In a few seconds, (after cutting the cords which connected the balloon with terra firma) I was far above every thing resembling a cloud. Here burst upon my sight one of the most imposing views I ever beheld. Call it majestic, splendid or sublime,—invoke a Shakespeare's mind to describe, or a painter to portray it,—they, and even thought must fail to conceive the rich downy softness and white fleecy accumulation of clouds, piled in waves as far as the eye could reach, covering the earth, and closing to my sight the land, water and every thing, animate or inanimate, that I had so long and often viewed with delight.—Above, nothing but a clear cerulean expanse,—the golden sunbeams spreading over the vast ocean of clouds, and extending through immensity of space where sight is bounded, and from whence even thought returns, unable to traverse the confines of the vast field beyond. Here was a scene sufficient for the writer to fill volumes, and the painter to exhaust his skill in trying to delineate the infinitely delicate and mellow tints, reaching to boundless extent."

Epitome of the Times.

The Hon. W. J. Duane, has entered upon the duties of his office, as Secretary of the Treasury.

On Monday, the building committee "*broke ground*" for the erection of the Girard College for orphans.—The corner stone will probably be laid in a short time. May success attend the exertions in behalf of the institution.

A number of persons engaged in gambling were arrested on Sunday in the neighborhood of Bush Hill.

The West Chester Register of Tuesday, says—"A runaway slave from one of the southern states was arrested in Pennsbury township and taken before Judge Darlington yesterday morning, when ownership being established, an order was granted for his removal.—We understand that his freedom has been purchased for $300."

Lightning.—On Sunday afternoon last the house of Mr. Henry Stuckert, in Bucks county, was struck by lightning, by which a chimney was torn down, and the roof much injured. The members of the family were much stunned and alarmed, but received no serious injury.

On Tuesday last a woman was convicted in the Mayor's Court of Wilmington of *stealing a watch*, and sentenced to receive *twenty-one lashes on the bare back.*

The National Intelligencer of Monday observes, that "the President of the United States will leave Washington, on his tour to the eastward, about Thursday next."

Western Navigation.—A company has been formed for the purpose of building a steam boat to ply upon Lake Michigan, between St. Joseph and Chicago.

About three weeks ago, a soldier's wife passing up the Long Sault, (U. C.) had a quarrel with her husband, and became so furious that she threw her infant into the rapids, and then jumped in herself. One of the soldiers present saved the child, but made no exertion to save the woman, who was consequently drowned.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, of 18th ult. states that the worm is committing dreadful ravages among the crops in that vicinity. Many farmers have been compelled to plant entire fields of cotton over again and the prospects of obtaining a good crop are very gloomy.

Pottsville, Pa. June 1.—The North American Company, we understand, have received a steam engine which is to be employed in their mining operations, being the second introduced for this purpose into the coal region of this neighbourhood. The result of the experiment will be interesting to all, and we trust advantageous to the Company.

The Pittsburg Statesman of Wednesday, states that the river trade and business on the canal, are still uninterrupted. Both are in excellent order, and the navigation is brisk.

The Rev. Benjamin Rice, D. D. of Virginia, has been elected to the Pastoral care of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J.

The Norfolk Beacon advertises for labourers to work on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, and offers ten dollars per month and rations, with pay for overwork.

Fair.—A fair is to be held at the Masonic Hall in Salem, N. J. on the 11th inst.

The Ravel family are performing to crowded houses in New Orleans.

Cholera at Wheeling.—The Board of Health report 13 cases from the 21st to 24th ult. two deaths; from the 24th to 28th, 10 deaths, and 13 cases, of which 6 were doubtful and 7 convalescent.

We understand, says the Princeton Courier, that the annual discourse before the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall, on the ensuing Commencement, will be pronounced by the Hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia.

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday says:—The Grand Jury for the body of that county have now the Randolph affair under their consideration, at the instance of the District Attorney; and that paper promises to publish the result as soon as the investigation is over.

The Firemen of Cincinnati, made a grand parade, on the 23ult. marching through the streets with their engine and hose carriages, drawn by horses. The procession was about a mile in length, and embraced about fifteen hundred firemen. After the parade, the whole body partook of an entertainment, at which the editorial corps were present as invited guests.

A man of genteel deportment, named Isaac McDaniel, was arrested near Petersburg, Va. on the 23d ult. upon a charge of passing counterfeit money. He had in his possession about $2600 in counterfeit U. S. bills, chiefly $10 notes, and nearly all of the Norfolk deposit. He has been committed to jail.

Fire Brick.—Clay of a quality suitable for making fire brick equal to any in use, has been discovered in Clearfield county, in this state.

Caution.—It appears that in some sections of the country, impostors are going about and collecting money from the citizens, under the pretence that it is intended for the relief of the Cumberland sufferers.

The Nashville papers of the 24th ult. are dressed in mourning, in consequence of the death of the Rev. William Hume. It was resolved at a meeting of the mayor and aldermen, that all business be suspended, in the town, on the day of his funeral.

We are informed that many laborers are wanted on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Rail-road, and that wages are high. At the Gap Sections, 38 miles from this city, the contractors are paying $17 a month, and find the men boarding. We would advise able bodied and industrious emigrants, who may have lately arrived, to seek employment in that beautiful and healthy situation.

The cause of temperance has received an additional convert. The Tontine Coffee House, New York, on Saturday last, promulgated, by advertisement, its abhorrence of the sale of ardent spirits, and its intention thenceforth to discontinue it.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Marine Pavilion, at Rockaway, took place on Saturday. An appropriate address was delivered on the occasion by John A. King, Esq. The building is to be 222 feet in length, and will be the most extensive hotel in the United States.

Mary.—Miss Mitford says that her most favorite name is Mary—a name which is as common as a white violet, and one that has something indescribably sweet and simple, and fit for all to wear, high or low; suits the cottage or the palace, the garden or the field, the pretty or the ugly, the old or the young.

Conundrum.—Why does it generally prove nearly *fatal* to fall down a well? Do ye give it up? Because you are pretty sure to "*kick the bucket.*"

[illegible] industry and ingenuity. [illegible] useful and beautiful, and [illegible] cheap. The lady's situation, as a respectable and destitute widow, with a family, renders the patronage which she desires a matter of laudable charity, independently of the intrinsic interest of the exhibition.

On Saturday night last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a frame building, occupied by colored people, in Marriot's Lane, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was destroyed by fire. It is believed to have been communicated to the bed clothes by a candle, which one of the women had left lighted by the bed on going out. A person who was in at the time narrowly escaped the flames.

The Boston Transcript of Saturday evening, says,—The Bunker Hill Monument is rising fast. Besides a donation of 5,000 previously mentioned, five subscriptions of $1000 each, one of $2000, and several of $500 had been made on that day. The committee had not yet commenced their labors, and found themselves anticipated. The Charleston Bridge gives one half its tolls, for the month of June, to the funds of the Monument.

The Cincinnati Gazette of May 27, says—"We have had some cases of cholera. Last week there were 12 or 15 deaths by the disease, in Cincinnati. Most of them to be accounted for, from the neglect of the party attacked. For the last two days there is no case reported." While that paper declines to circulate exaggerated rumours, it promises that the plain and honest truth, in relation to this matter, shall not be suppressed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. *Joseph Menteith*, of Princeton, (N. J.) is informed that we do not take any particular interest in the marriages which take place in that quarter, unless the postage on the letters recording them, is *paid.*

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

May 31,—Received from		Received from	
Benj. M. Ash,	$1 00	Thos. H. Jackson,	20 00
John A. Coffin,	3 00	Isaac Lyon,	2 00
E. S. Fey, Esq.	3 00	S. S. Nichols,	2 00
Jedediah Hills, Esq.	2 00	S. Rankin, Esq.	2 00
W. H. Rector, Esq.	2 00	S. M. Killen, Esq.	5 00
R. Wright, Esq.	1 00	John Buttrill, Esq.	2 00
Wm. Gunckel, Esq.	2 00	G. P. Thompson, Esq.	4 00
Saml. Snocker, Esq.	3 00	J. Watson, Esq.	4 50
Daniel Reid, Esq.	21 00	J. H. Purdy,	2 00
E. Stone, Esq.	2 00	Matthew Ives, jr. Esq.	2 00
S. A. Cunningham.	2 00	J. Kilbon, Esq.	5 00
A. White, Esq.	5 00	*June 4.*	
Wm. Gregory, Esq.	2 00	Adrian A. Ogden,	3 00
C. Chichester, Esq.	5 00	R. W. Sale,	10 00
E. P. Langdon,	421 00	W. L. Lewis,	6 00
E. P. Hirst,	15 00	Lorel Bicknell, Esq.	2 00
Jonathan Switzer,	2 00	G. K. Hollaway, Esq.	2 00
J. R. Lloyd, Esq.	10 00	John Gould, Esq.	2 00
John Pollock, Esq.	2 00	Elijah Coffin, Esq.	5 00
June 1.		James Patton, Esq.	2 00
J. Hotchkiss,	3 00	Wm. L. Post, Esq.	2 00
Joseph Shirk,	5 00	Wm. Williams, Esq.	15 00
J. W. Wright, Esq.	2 00	J. W. Trumbull, May 15, 1833	20 00
Wm. Hopkins, Esq.	2 00	*June 5.*	
Robert Harris,	5 00	Hall Wilson, Esq.	1 00
R. W. Singleton, (nett)	4 50	Isaac Wilson, Esq.	2 00
Dr. E. Morancy, (nett)	4 50	E. Stevens, Esq.	2 00
Wm. Totten,	10 00	S. C. Meredith,	5 00
H. B. Gillespie,	2 00	Saml. Atkins, (nett)	1 75
Benj. Briggs, Esq.	2 00	Benj. R. Browne,	10 00
J. Silverberg, Esq.	5 00	W. S. Cothran, Esq.	5 00
G. Chapman, Esq.	2 00	John D. Lee,	5 00
June 3.		David L. Phares,	5 00
Richard Harwood	5 00	J. W. Robinson, Esq.	5 00
Dewitt Kent,	6 00	*June 6.*	
John Tillett,	2 00	L. Vanbuskirk, Esq.	2 00
John Dickinson,	2 00	Joel Fairbanks, Esq.	2 00
Joshua Forman,	6 25		

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. Joseph Rusling, Mr. R. G. Kendall, to Miss Ann Craig, both of this city.

On Thursday, 16th ult. by the Rev. Mr. White, Mr. John Gay, merchant, of Donegal, Westmoreland co. Pa. to Miss Elizabeth Speer, of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. W. H. Delancy, Mr. David Morton, to Miss Mary Ann Powel, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tyng, Mr. Lewis Gillingham, to Miss Margaret Thornton, all of this city.

At New York, on Saturday, 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Granville Sharp Pattison, of this city, to Miss Mary Sharp, of Cheltenham, Eng.

On Thursday evening, 30th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, Mr. Robert B. Milliken, to Miss Maria Moore, daughter of Joseph Chew, all of this city.

On 28th ult. by Rev. J. Rusling, Mr. George Fox, to Miss Elizabeth Gommen, all of this city.

On Thursday morning, 30th ult. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr. Thomas A. Wright, to Miss Ann M. daughter of Capt. Joseph Robinson, all of this city.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. R. W. Cushman, of this city, Edward Burk, to Miss Ann S. Otty, of Chester, Delaware county.

At Trenton, on Wednesday morning, by the Rev. Morgan Rhees, Wm. Edgar Hunt, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. J. Clarke, of that place.

In New York, on 24th ult. by the Rev. F. L. Hawks, Wm. H. Freeland, to Mrs. Ann Eliza Livingston, all of that city.

On Thursday evening, 30th ult. by Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr. Hugh Stevenson, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Cressman, Esq. both of this city.

On Thursday morning, 30th ult. Charles Rockland Thompson, to Catharine Pepper.

In this city, on Monday evening, by the Rev. William A. Wiggins, Mr. John Thompson, to Miss Mary Shoemaker, both of Manayunk.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Mead, Mr. Robert Hopkins, to Miss Mary Carbury, daughter of William Carbury, all of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 23d ult. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. Samuel Jackson, to Miss Matilda Wilson, all of the Northern Liberties.

At Bellmont Cottage, on the 15th Nov. last, by Justice A. D. Tait, Robert Wilmer, merchant, to Matilda, daughter of Charles P. Heath, Esq. all of Philadelphia.

In Providence, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. John A. Clark, Mr. Frederick Brown, of Philadelphia, Pa. to Miss Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Dr. G. W. Hoppin, of this city.

On Tuesday morning, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Dr. McDowell, James Hogan, to Sarah J. Allen.

On Tuesday, the 4th inst. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, Mr. Wm. A. Abbott, to Miss Sarah Ann Jones, all of this city.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, Mr. J. C. Hughes, to Mrs. Rebecca Emmens, of Southwark.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, Mr. Anthoney Frezer, to Miss Eliza Antoney.

On Thursday evening, 30th ult. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. Allen Smith, to Miss Angeline Sterling, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening, 27th ult. by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. Samuel H. Taylor, to Miss Mary A. Molony, all of Southwark.

On the 16th ult. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. Joseph Montgomery, to Miss Margaret Riddell, both of this city.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. Conrad Theill, to Miss Mary Coulston, all of this city.

At Hartford, on the 21st ult. by the Rev. Dr. Hewes, Mr. Joseph Howard, of Philadelphia, to Jane, eldest daughter of James H. Wells, Esq. of the former place.

On the 4th ult. by Alderman John Laws, Mr. Reuben Eldridge, to Mrs. Mary Hand, both of Kensington, Philadelphia county.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Wm. A. Wiggins, Mr. Elias Mason, to Miss Rebecca Zigler, all of Kensington.

DEATHS.

On Monday evening, the 3d inst. in the 83d year of his age, Anthony Mickey, for many years a respectable citizen of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday morning, Rachel McClintock, widow of Robert McClintock, in the 71st year of her age.

On the 1st inst. Mr. John G. Moore, in the 32d year of his age.

On Monday, the 3d inst. after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Maria Glause, in the 21st year of her age.

On Friday, 31st ult. after a lingering illness, Rachel, wife of Job Scott.

At Cape Island, on the 29th ult. Mr. William Hughes, brother of the Hon. Thomas H. Hughes, aged about 50 years.

On Thursday, 30th ult. Antoinette Marie Eagle.

On the evening of the 1st inst. in New York, Oliver Wolcott, in the 74th year of his age.

At Manchester, England, on the 29th April, of consumption, Mary, wife of Mr. William E. Bowen, late of this city, and daughter of the late Capt. Jacob Haylander, of the same place.

On Thursday, the 30th ult. Mr. Edmond Pratt, son of Henry Pratt, Esq. in the 29th year of his age.

On Thursday night, Dr. Joseph Crowley, in the 60th year of his age.

On Friday morning, 31st ult. Mr. Samuel Thompson, Pilot, in the 34th year of his age.

Suddenly, in Cincinnati, on 22d ult. the Rev. Samuel Johnston, Rector of St. Paul's Church, in this city.

In New York, on the 24th ult. aged 30 years, Mrs. Francisca Ann Canfield, wife of Palmer Canfield, and daughter of Dr. Felix Pascalis.

On Friday evening, 31st ult. after a lingering illness, Robert Sinclair Agnew, in the 7th year of his age, son of William Agnew, merchant.

On Monday, Mr. John V. Cline, in the 89th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, 2d inst. Miss Nancy Wilson, in the 63d year of her age.

In this city, on Friday evening 31st ult. Lieut. John M. Rinker, of the U. S. Navy.

At Kensington on Friday, 31st inst. Miss Phebe W. Eddy, after a short but severe illness, aged 31.

At Nashville, Tenn. on the 23d ult. the Rev. William Hume.

On Tuesday morning, 14th ult. at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Robert Henry, in Greensburg, Pa. Mrs. Elizabeth Buchanan, in her 67th year. She was the relict of Mr. James Buchanan, of Mercersburg, sister to the Rev. William Speer, and mother of James Buchanan, Esq. Ambassador at Russia.

Number of deaths in this city during the week ending June 1st, 78—42 adults—36 children. 17 of which were by consumption; Mania a potu 5—10 were from the almshouse, and 13 people of colour.

Removal.

M. S. FOSTER, Dentist & Manufacturer of Porcelain Incorruptible Teeth, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 98 to No. 154 Arch street, third door below Seventh, where he respectfully solicits a portion of public patronage. june 8—3mo*

[illegible] the produce of [illegible] with the increased duty, was only [illegible]. The falling off is imputed to the operation of the heavy duty imposed on the foreign trade, [illegible] the premium is above [illegible], which is accounted for by the fact of the high duty having driven all foreign policies from the country.

Theatre—Chesnut Street.

Mr. PRATT'S BENEFIT, on which occasion Mr. J. R. Scott volunteers his aid, with Mr. Rice as the far-famed *Jim Crow.*

This Evening, June 8th, will be presented a favourite DRAMA, in which Mr. Scott will appear; to be followed by JIM CROW'S lyric remarks on many subjects. To conclude with the £100 NOTE; Billy Black, (with a bundle of conundrums,) 1st time in this city, Mr. Rice; Harriet Arlington, with the celebrated Broom song, Mrs. Rowbotham.

COOPER BENEFIT.

ON MONDAY, the 10th of June, the COOPER BENEFIT will take place at the Chesnut Street Theatre, when will be presented the tragedy of

VENICE PRESERVED.

JAFFIER ... Mr. KEMBLE.
PIERRE ... Mr. COOPER.
BELVIDERA ... Miss KEMBLE.

After which, will be performed the popular National Entertainment of

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

WILLIAM ... MR. J. R. SCOTT.

ALMANACK.

1833. JUNE.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water.	Moon's phases.
8 Saturday,	4 37	7 23	5 07	
9 Sunday,	4 37	7 23	6 11	D. H. M.
10 Monday,	4 36	7 24	7 8	
11 Tuesday,	4 36	7 24	8 13	
12 Wednesday,	4 36	7 24	9 23	Full 2 6 31
13 Thursday,	4 35	7 25	10 37	Last 10 7 20
14 Friday,	4 35	7 25	11 32	New 17 6 7
15 Saturday,	4 35	7 25	—	First 24 10 30

Post Office.—Arrival and Departure of Mails.

ARRIVALS.		CLOSE.	
Eastern	about 6 A. M.	Eastern	at 3 P. M.
Southern	[illegible]	Southern	[illegible]
Western	[illegible] P. M.	Western	1 A. M. & 3 P. M.

Lectures.—The third of Mr. Thompson's Course to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, No. 3 North Twelfth street. Subject—Pagan Mythology.

Perseverance Hose Company—A Stated meeting of the company will be held on Monday evening, 10th inst. at the Hall of the Fire Association, at 8 o'clock. WM. ROMER, Sec'ry.

[From the United States Gazette.]

Sales of Stocks, at the Philadelphia Stock and Exchange Board May 30, 1833.

	Stock		Price.	Par
$6000	Lehigh 5 per cent. loan,	1840	101	100
5 shares	Schuylkill Bank,		51½	35
20 do.	Danville and Pottsville Railroad,		18	30
25 do.	Moyamensing Bank,		42½	25
6 do.	Exchange Stock,		75	50
25 do.	Mechanics' Bank,		34½	35
	May 31, 1833.			
$2000	Ches. and Del. Canal, 6 per cts.	1840	101½	100
5 shares	People's Line Steamboat, Balt.		13	20
35 do.	Schuylkill Bank,		51½	35
36 do.	Western Bank,		53½	40
31 do.	Com. Bank, Cincin. 47 days & in.		117	100
40 do.	American Fire Insurance Co.		144	100
10 do.	Girard Bank,		60	50
	June 1, 1833.			
30 shares	Schuylkill Bank,		51½	35
30 do.	Union Bank, Tennessee,		17½	15
4 do.	Philadelphia Bank,		115½	100
4 do.	Girard Bank,		60	50
200 do.	U. S. Bank, 90 days and inter.		113	100
20 do.	Moyamensing Bank,		42½	25
20 do.	Delaware Insurance,		42½	40
$300	United States 4½ per cents.		99½	100
1300	United States 5 per cents.		101½	100
1900	Pennsylvania 5 per cents.	1833	112½	100
1400	do. do. do.	1853	112	100
700	do. do. do.	1854	112½	100
230 shares	Mechanics Bank,		35	35
	June 3, 1833.			
25 do.	Girard Bank,		60	50
20 do.	Mechanics' Bank,		34½	35
2 do.	Bank of North America,		464	400
8 do.	Schuylkill Navigation,		129½	50
	June 4, 1833.			
11 shares	Exchange Stock,		80	50
8 do.	Commercial Bank,		68	50
2 do.	Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,		110	200
$4000	Pennsylvania, 5 per cent.	1854	112	103
30 shares	Schuylkill Navigation,		124	50
31 do.	Commercial Bank, Cincinnati,		117½	100
4 do.	Philadelphia Bank,		115½	100
	June 5, 1833.			
$9100	United States 4½ per cents,		100	100
1024	Pennsylvania 5 per cents,	1846	109½	100
500	do. do.	1841	106½	100
40 shares	Schuylkill Bank,		61½	45
120 do.	Girard Bank,		60	50
18 do.	Exchange Stock,		81	50
100 do.	American Insurance Co.		27½	25
21 do.	United States Bank,		113½	100

New Books.

THOMAS K. GREENBANK will put to press without delay, and publish in consecutive numbers of his Periodical Library, The Last Essays of Elia, and Tour in Upper India, and in parts of the Himalaya Mountains, by Major Archer. These works are fresh from the London press. Of the Last Essays of Elia, by Mr. Lamb, the Literary Gazette says, "We have but one feeling for these pages, and that is affection. They come appealing to memory's most touching graces, and [illegible] within the heart all that it ever knew of good and kind." The Tour in India is thus spoken of:—"We have had many pleasant publications relative to India, lately and at more remote times, two or three which took us to the Falls, near the sources of the Sutlege River, but we do not know one in respect to this interesting region, that affords us more lively pictures of customs and manners." The latter part of Major Archer's work contains valuable accounts of the British Army in India, the government of that country, the East India Company, Views of the Commerce and Colonization of India, &c. *The Periodical Library* is published every Wednesday. Price 5 dollars per annum for 520 heavy octavo pages. Subscriptions gratefully received at the publication office, No. 9, Franklin Place. T. K. GREENBANK. june 8—1t

The Dollar Magazine

WILL be published every month, in twelve numbers for a dollar. Each number contains one of Miss Martineau's admirable Tales, the price of which in book form, is 25 cents, and is later offered with other matter, at one third the money. The Museum of Foreign Literature, Science and Art, is published every month, at six dollars a year. The agents of the Evening Post and Casket who will exert themselves to increase the sale of these works, will be gladly paid the usual commission by the publisher. E. LITTELL & T. HOLDEN, 91 Minor street, Philadelphia. june 8—

Covering Houses.

A METHOD of covering Roofs with Tin, Copper, or other metal, according to a principle altogether new, and which avoids the sources of failure incidental to the processes heretofore in use, has recently been recorded at the Patent Office. The chief imperfections in coverings of this kind is found in the play occasioned around the fastenings by the expansion and contraction of the metal, an action that in a short time never fails to occasion leaks. This difficulty the principles in use either leave untouched, or with considerable increase in the expense, only partially remove. The method now offered to the public makes the expansion and contraction independent of the fastenings, and not only renders the covering permanently water proof, but can be afforded at less than the usual price. Apply to the agent, F. U. WARE, Chestnutville, Va. N. B. A patent for the same purpose was obtained a few years since by the agent, but that he considers as superseded by the method above noticed. june 8—3t

FORTUNE'S BOWER,

93 CHESNUT STREET.

Goddess of Fortune [illegible]
For as our fame extends

IN the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 8, which drew on the 29th of April, we had the pleasure of selling the capital prize of 30,000 dollars, in a whole ticket to a gentleman of this city, and also of paying him over the money within two days after the drawing. Also, on Monday morning we had the pleasure of informing one of our distant patrons of his having purchased at our house the capital prize of 6,000 dollars in the Maryland Lottery.

Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania.

Class No. 12, for 1833, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, 15th June, 1833, at 4 o'clock, P. M. 66 number Lottery, ten drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	30,000	1 prize of	2,500
1 do	8,000	1 do	1,780
1 do	4,000	30 do	1,000
1 do	3,000		

Tickets 6 dollars, shares in proportion.

Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,

Class number 13, for 1833, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 29th of June, at 4 o'clock, P. M. 66 number lottery, ten drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000	2 prizes of	1,270
1 do.	7,000	2 do	1,250
2 do.	1,600	20 do	1,000
2 do.	1,500		

Tickets 5 dollars, shares in proportion.

New York Consolidated Lottery,

Class No. 9, to be drawn on Wednesday, June 26th, 1833, 66 No. 10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	40,000	1 prize of	5,000
1 do.	10,000	1 do.	2,454
1 do.	6,000	20 do.	1,000

Tickets 10 dollars, shares in proportion.

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 11th Class.
9 26 19 58 31 54 17 18 14 63

Drawing of the New York Lottery, 8th class.
64 32 62 52 61 12 41 22 37 55

All orders from the interior of the State, or any part of the Union will be promptly attended to, if directed to J. J. ROBINSON, 93 Chesnut st. Stock & Exch. Broker, Phila. june 8—

Dyspepsia Cured.

C. JOY, at his office, No. 307 North 5th street, Philadelphia, the 5th door below Race, on the east side, keeps constantly a supply of his Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir for the cure of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. No medicine has ever been prepared which can come in competition with it, so sure is he of its success that he obligates himself to return the price of the medicine, which is two dollars, to every person, who on taking it two or three times, according to the directions, and becoming convinced that it will not afford the desired relief, shall make the request within one week from the time of purchase. june 8—6mo

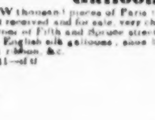
To Universalists.

THE "New York Christian Messenger and Philadelphia Universalist," devoted to the doctrine of Universalism, published every Saturday in royal sheet, quarto form. Two dollars per annum delivered *free of expense* to subscribers in New York and Philadelphia. Specimen numbers can be seen, and subscribers' names received at 132 Chesnut street, by A. C. Thomas; at 28 John street, by L. F. W. Andrews; also, at Sam. White, Market above 10th; at 46 and 216 South Second street; 23 North 6th st.; S. E. corner of Pegg and North Second; and at 477½ North Second st.

We commend the above works to the attention and patronage of the public generally, and of Universalists in particular.

A. C. THOMAS, 132 Chesnut street, Pastor of the 1st Universalist Society.
L. F. W. ANDREWS, 28 John street, Pastor of the 3d Universalist Society.
june 8—3t*

Tuscan Hats.



MISSES JOHNSON'S, No. 131 S. Second St. Have just received a large assortment of *Tuscan Hats and Braid,* of a superior quality. june 8—4t*

Galloons.

A FEW thousand pieces of Paris (rich) chain silk galloons, just received and for sale, very cheap for cash, at the south east corner of Fifth and Spruce streets. Also, super black and colored English silk galloons, [illegible] P. black mantua ribbon, &c. L. H. WIGGINS. may 11—tf

[illegible]

Living in the state of Virginia, a few miles from the city of Norfolk. September 18th, 1832.

N. B. I showed the Doctor's remedy to our family physician, named Ross, who thought much of it, [illegible]

[illegible] april 13—3w

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND RECREATION—FOR MAY, 1833.

CONTENTS—Bell on Manual Labour in Literary Institutions; The Factory, or Ten Hours Labour Bill; On Food in Indigestion; Poisons; Pulmonary Changes in Man and Bread; May; Medical Statistics of Boston; Vocal Music as a Branch of Common Education; Peasants' Views of Education; Labour and Pauperism in England; Swaps. june 1—3t

Ribbons.

C. M'KAHAHER is constantly receiving new and fashionable goods in his line, in addition to his large assortment always on hand, which he offers, wholesale and retail, in Ribbon, Silk and Fancy Store, No. 27 North Second street, opposite Christ Church. Oiled silk, travelling and fancy baskets. june 8—

Employment.

A PERSON out of employ is desirous of constant occupation, either in a store, warehouse, or as a copyist, &c. and would endeavour to make himself useful. The most unquestionable recommendations can be produced. Address A. P. B. at this office. june 1—3t*

Situation Wanted.

A MIDDLE aged Female is desirous to obtain a situation as Housekeeper or Seamstress, or to take charge of an invalid wishing to travel; has no objection to any part of the United States. Address 77 Dock street, Phila. june 1—3t*

Spanish Dollars.

WANTED at a premium of [illegible] by SYLVANUS LEHMAN, Stock & Exchange Broker, [illegible] street. may 11—tf

THE BOOK OF NATURE.

JUST published—the first No. of the BOOK OF NATURE, embellished with TEN fine engravings, each of them coloured—containing the following subjects:

Plate 1. Ornithology—Sp. Raven, Crow, Blackbird, Song thrush, Dial Grakle, King Bird of Paradise, Greater Bird of Paradise, Golden Bird of Paradise, Tody.
2. Ornithology—Sp. Common Tropic Bird, Red-tailed Tropic Bird, Marbled Grebe, Black-throated Diver, Chinese Diver, Horned Grebe.
3. Conchology—Sp. Paper Nautilus, Nautilus pompilius.
4. Entomology—Sp. five species of Butterflies.
5. Quadrupeds—Sp. Arabian Camel, Bactrian Camel.
6. Icthyology—Sp. four species of the Old Wife Fish.
7. Botany—Sp. twelve species of the twenty four classes, as arranged by Linnaeus.
8. Amphibia—Sp. Boa Constrictor, Embroidered Boa, Garden Boa.
9. Crustacea—Sp. four varieties of the Lobster.
10. Fermes—Magnificent Tubularia.

This work will embrace nearly the whole circle of Natural History in correct scientific style, with elegant illustrations valuable to amateurs and artists, [illegible] and the family circle. This No. is a specimen of the plan of the work, which will be further developed by succeeding Nos. Copies of this No. have been deposited at the following places for sale or examination:

Carey & Hart, S. E. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets; French & Perkins, Birds', 211 Chesnut st.; [illegible] J. Ash, [illegible] Chesnut st.; J. Dobson, 108 Chesnut st.; [illegible] Stewart, [illegible] Chesnut st.; David Clark, 119 N. Fourth st.; and Office of Saturday Evening Post. june 1—

Books by Mail.

Extract of a letter to the editor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library, from the interior of North Carolina.

MY DEAR SIR, A slight connexion with which I must trouble you, affords me an opportunity of expressing the feeling of gratification, and I might say delight, with which each number of the Circulating Library is hailed in my secluded family. Living in a great city, surrounded by books, you can scarcely conceive of that state of literary vacuum in which we, who are so differently circumstanced, are condemned. Our literature consisted of one or two weekly papers, very good things in their way, but little calculated to satisfy the cravings of appetite [illegible]. A new book—a positive novelty in the way of a novel or tour, were as great rarities as [illegible] in Canada, and to procure them, as much forcing was required as to have cucumbers in January. The process of importation was too tedious to occupy your time or our means in detailing. Now, the case is entirely changed, for less money than is commonly spent in a family on cigars or snuff, I have absolutely [illegible] you may readily believe, it is all devoured with avidity both by myself and daughters. You might deem me extravagant if I were to express to you my real opinion of the utility and effects of your publication. I regard it as a marked and gratifying evidence of the high state of civilization to which we have attained, and the patronage bestowed on it as strong proof of the taste of our countrymen. Look at Russia, Sweden, Norway, Prussia and numerous other countries older than our own, the inhabitants of which are comparatively in a state of lamentable ignorance, and who would not appreciate so fortunate a popular undertaking, for the very reason that they are not prepared for so great a boon.

Of the influence of your valuable publication on the taste and knowledge of the public, there can be but one opinion among the educated and thinking; and when I say its positive benefits are incalculable, it would be useless to go into particulars. The effect on the conversation of my immediate circle of visitors, who are all readers, has already been remarkable and gratifying. We have new ideas, new topics, for our evening circle, and in fact, we are like people who have had a new and agreeable source of enjoyment suddenly opened upon us, which we are surprised we ever could have done without.—Persevere in your plan of extending benefits further, and I am sure he must be [illegible] who would desire any thing different.

The last book we have read in "Waldie," as your work is familiarly christened, always appears so good, that we live in constant fear that the next will be less attractive. I do not mean to flatter when I say we are always agreeably disappointed.

I am, dear sir, obliged for the entertainment you have afforded me, and very sincerely, though a stranger personally, Your obedient servant, [illegible] june 8—

$50 REWARD!

For the apprehension of a MURDERER.

MICHAEL BRADY, an Irishman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and black curly hair. The above BRADY has stabbed my son, BENJAMIN BALLIET, twice in the neck and on his shoulder, at Lehighton, on the 25th ult. of which wounds he died on the 30th ult. The said Brady has worked for some time at the Mauch Chunk Coal Mines, in the employ of Messrs. Holland & Co. and has been known ever since he has been here, as a villain. He made his escape on the evening of the 30th ult. Any person or persons delivering said BRADY to me at East Penn, or to our county jail at Easton, shall have the above reward. june 8—3t* STEPHEN BALLIET, East Penn.

Christian Library.

KEY & BIDDLE, 23 Minor street, have issued three numbers of the above work. Part first contains a very popular Memoir of *Robert Hall*, by Olinthus Gregory, LL. D. F. R. A. S. Part second, A history of the *Reformed Religion* in France, by the Rev. Edw. Smedley, M. A. Part third, the Life of *William Cowper*, Esq. by Thomas Taylor.

Terms of Publication.—The Christian Library is published semi monthly, each number contains forty eight pages, extra imperial or double medium octavo, in double columns, on a fine paper and good legible type. It is folded and stitched with a neat cover on each number, securely mailed, so as to go safely to the most remote post office.

The work will form two volumes yearly, of 576 pages each and can be bound to match the late editions of Scott's and Henry's Commentaries.

The price is five dollars per annum, payable in advance, six dollars if paid at the end of the year. Any individual procuring five subscribers and forwarding the money will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Key & Biddle will publish the London Christian Observer, as an appendix to the Christian Library, in the same form, for One Dollar and twenty five cents a year, payable in advance, or One Dollar and fifty cents at the close of the year. The present cost of this work is six dollars per annum.

[The postage on each number of the Christian Library for any distance under 100 miles will be 1½ cents per sheet; for any distance over 100 miles 2½ cents. To subscribers in all our principal cities, the numbers will be delivered by agents without expense of postage.]

Orders with a remittance of five dollars, postage paid, will meet with prompt attention.

The above work is highly recommended by the following distinguished gentlemen: Thomas M'Auley, D. D. LL. D., G. T. Bedell, D. D., Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., A. Nettleton, author of Village Hymns, William T. Brantley, D. D., G. Livingston, D. D., D. Snodgrass, D. D., A. Alexander, D. D., Samuel Miller, D. D., J. L. Dagg, William R. Ashton, Jas. Milnor, D. D., Chas. P. M'Ilvaine, D. D., John Breckenridge, A. M. june 8—

Charles H. & John F. White's

Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture Ware Rooms,

NOS. 107 and 109 Walnut street, Philadelphia. A very extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident from their long experience in the manufacturing of those articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed than any other establishment in the United States.

By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability.

Any article in the range of their business, ordered of a distance, will be packed with the greatest care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest section of the country. may 25—3mo*

Wanted

A FEW good Stocking makers, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply 54 N. Fourth st. april 6—tf

To Cash Purchasers.

SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.

THE subscriber having commenced business since the reduction of the duties, is enabled to offer inducements to those who purchase for cash or acceptance. JOHN BUZBY, No. 173 Market st. north side, above 4th. march 23—

Schuylkill Coal.

SUPERIOR quality of Schuylkill Coal for sale, for family use or shipping. Apply to John W. Dowling, No. 43 Market street, or the 2nd wharf above Spruce street on the Schuylkill. march 9—6mo†

For Wilmington & Philadelphia,

DAILY,

The Steamboat *Wilmington*, capt. Henry Read, leaves Wilmington for Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and returning, leaves Arch st. wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, at two o'clock, P. M. Fare 75 cents. Baggage at the risk of its owner. Breakfast and Dinner provided on board. Freight as per printed list. april 13—2

THE OLIO

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful Jollity;
Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter, holding both his sides.

JEANIE MORRISON.

I've wandered east, I've wandered west,
Through mony a weary way;
But never, never can forget
The luve o' life's young day!
The fire that's blawn on Beltane e'en,
May weel be black gin Yule;
But blacker fa' awaits the heart
Where first fond luve grows cule.

O dear, dear Jeanie Morrison,
The thochts o' bygane years
Still fling their shadows ower my path,
And blind my een wi' tears:
They blind my een wi' saut saut tears,
And sair and sick I pine,
As memory idly summons up
The blithe blinks o' langsyne.

'Twas then we luvit ilk ither weel,
'Twas then we twa did part;
Sweet time—sad time! twa bairns at scule,
Twa bairns, and but ae heart!
'Twas then we sat on ae laigh bink,
To leir ilk ither lear;
And tones, and looks, and smiles were shed,
Remember'd evermair.

I wonder, Jeanie, aften yet,
When sittin on that bink,
Cheek touchin' cheek, loof lock'd in loof,
What our wee heads could think?
When baith bent doun ower ae braid page,
Wi' ae buik on our knee,
Thy lips were on thy lesson, but
My lesson was in thee.

Oh, mind ye how we hung our heads,
How cheeks brent red wi' shame,
Whene'er the scule-weans laughin said,
We cleek'd thegither hame?
And mind ye o' the Saturdays,
(The scule then skail't at noon,)
When we ran aff to speel the braes—
The broomy braes o' June?

My head rins round and round about,
My heart flows like a sea,
As ane by ane the thochts rush back
O' scule-time and o' thee.
Oh, mornin' life! oh, mornin' luve!
Oh lichtsome days and lang,
When hinnied hopes around our hearts
Like simmer blossoms sprang.

Oh mind ye, luve, how aft we left
The deavin' dinsome toun,
To wander by the green burnside,
And hear its water's croon?
The simmer leaves hung ower our heads,
The flowers burst round our feet,
And in the gloamin' o' the wood,
The throssil whusslit sweet;

The throssil whusslit in the wood,
The burn sang to the trees,
And we with Nature's heart in tune,
Concerted harmonies;
And on the knowe abune the burn,
For hours thegither sat
I' the silentness o' joy, till baith
Wi' very gladness grat.

Ay, ay, dear Jeanie Morrison,
Tears trinkled doun your cheek,
Like dew-beads on a rose, yet nane
Had ony power to speak!
That was a time, a blessed time,
When hearts were fresh and young,
When freely gush'd all feelings forth,
Unsyllabled—unsung!

I marvel, Jeanie Morrison,
Gin I hae been to thee
As closely twined wi' earliest thochts,
As ye hae been to me?
Oh! tell me gin their music fills
Thine ear as it does mine;
Oh! say gin e'er your heart grows grit
Wi' dreamings o' langsyne?

I've wander'd east, I've wander'd west,
I've borne a weary lot;
But in my wanderings, far or near,
Ye never were forgot.
The fount that first burst frae this heart,
Still travels on its way,
And channels deeper as it rins,
The luve o' life's young day.

O dear, dear Jeanie Morrison,
Since we were sindered young,
I've never seen your face, nor heard
The music o' your tongue;
But I could hug all wretchedness,
And happy could I die,
Did I but ken your heart still dream'd
O' bygane days and me!

Motherwell.

NOT PARTICULAR.—An aged spinster growing weary, amongst the other "ills that flesh is heir to," of a life of "single blessedness," betook herself to the silent recesses of the grove, and there prayed most fervently that Providence would provide for her what forty years of smiling, simpering and ogling had failed to obtain, viz: a *husband.* She had no sooner got through with her devotions, than an *owl* (of the larger species, says our informant) hooted from the top of a tree over the head of the "hapless maiden," "Who—o—o—who?" To which she, with eyes fervently fixed on the earth, and supposing that He whom she invoked had come "to the rescue," replied, *any body, good Lord!*"

"Landlord," said a shrewd fellow, as he seated himself in the bar-room, and bore the silent gaze of the surrounding advocates at the bar, "do you know of any body that has lost a handsome ivory handled jack-knife, with four blades—two large ones and two small ones—having a piece of silver on one side and brass at the ends?" "No," replied the veteran landlord, whose proboscis resembled a ripe strawberry, tipped with a pearly drop of dew, "why, have you found one?" "No," said the wag, "but I thought I would inquire, so that if I should find one, I might know whose it was."

DOG CHEAP.—A "Jonathan" from New-Hampshire, called at a barber's shop near the auction store. He would have his hair cut in the *latest manner* and be shaved as sleek as a whistle, which was soon done. What do you ax? says Jonathan. Nineteen cents, says the barber. I ha'nt but only just three cents, says Jonathan. Do you suppose that I would shave and cut hair for nothing? I guess I can't help it, I ha'nt got nothing but three cents. The barber concluded that a penny saved was better than nothing, so took Jonathan's three cents—led him to the door, gave him a kick which sent him sprawling into the street. Jonathan gathered himself up and said to those standing by, "What barbers you have got! I was shaved, had my hair cut, and was kicked out of the shop all for three cents; aint that dog cheap, by gum!"

A REPULSE.—Zedekiah Smitherton fell in love with farmer Hobson's rosy daughter Elizabeth; and as no introduction is considered necessary among neighbors in that part of the world, he "just dropped in" one evening to pay her a visit. He found Hobson himself, a surly, fat old mortal, sitting in his elbow chair, with a pipe in his mouth and a mug of beer on the table before him. After the usual compliments, which, on the farmer's part, were almost lost in the puffs of tobacco smoke, Zedekiah asked timidly, "if Miss Elizabeth was at home." "To-be-sure she's at home," said farmer Hobson, "she's washing clothes; do you want to see her? Puff, puff, puff." "Yes, sir," responded the lover blushingly. "Bet?" cried the farmer in a tone which made Zedekiah tremble; "Bet, come out here; a man wants to see you. Puff." Miss Betty came out accordingly, smoothing down her apron and looking delightfully. "Puff, puff. Well, Sir, do you see her," said farmer Hobson to Zedekiah. "Yes, sir," says Zed. "Well, sir,—you *know the way out,* I suppose—Bet go back to your wash tub. Puff, puff, puff, puff." This was Zedekiah's first and last visit to farmer Hobson's.—*Central Courant.*

IRISH HOSPITALITY.—"Will ye dine with me to-morrow———?"

"Faith an' I will, with all my heart."

"Remember, 'tis only a family dinner I'm asking ye to."

"And what for not?—A family dinner is a mighty pleasant thing!—What have ye got?"

"Och! nothing by common!—Just an illegant piece of corned beef, and potatoes."

"By the powers! that bates the world!—Just my own dinner to a hair,—*barring the beef!*"

In one of the encounters of the Alliance frigate and British sloop, a shot entered the corner of the Alliance's counter, and made its way into a locker, where all the china belonging to the captain, was kept. An African servant of the commodore's, a great favourite, ran up to the quarter deck and called out "Massa, dat dam Ingreeseman broke all e chana!"—"You rascal," said the commodore, "why did you not stop the ball?" "Stit, massa; cannon ball most hab a room."

ALLOWANCE FOR CONTINGENCIES.—A drover passing through the town of Lowell, stopped at a tavern, and wishing to count his cattle, placed a man at the gate to number them as they passed through. The last having entered the yard, the drover asked how many there were. "Sixty-two," was the reply. "How can that be," said the drover; "I had but fifty when I started, and I have sold two." "O, well," replied the man of figures, "thinking there might be some that passed through without my seeing them, I made an allowance for the contingency."

A yankee pedlar dining at a house where they happened to have apple dumplings for dinner, wanted to ask for the sauce which was prepared for the dumplings, but forgetting the name of it, said, "I'll thank you for some of that truck what you wallow your dumplins in."

Mr. Kake wrote to his wife, that he had been very ill, and lay speechless six weeks in the month of February.

A DUTCH SERMON.

The following eloquent production, delivered before a company of volunteer soldiers, during our revolutionary struggle, upon the eve of their going "forth to glorious war," was calculated to inspire them with Herculean strength and courage:—"Mine friends, ven first you come here, you was poor, and now, friends, you is proud and youse gotten on your uniforms, and dem vits you like a dong's upon an hog's pack; now mine friends let me dell you dis, a man is a man if he's no bigger as my dumb. Ven Tavid vent out to fight mit Goliah he dook nothing eid him put one sling; now don't mistake me, mine friends; it was not a rum sling; no, nor a gin sling; no, not a mint vater sling; no, it was a sling made mit an hickery stick. Now ven Goliah sees Tavid coming, he says, "you little dampt scoundrel, does you come to vight me? I will give you to the pirds of the feilt, and de peasts of the air." Tavid says, "Goliah, Goliah, the race is not always mit the shwift, nor ish the battle mit the strong; and a man is a man if he's no pigger as my dumb." So Tavid he fixes a stone in his sling, and he drows it at Goliah, ant knocks him rite in the vorehead, and den Tavid takes Goliah's sword, and cuts off his head—and den all the pretty gals comes out, and strewed flowers in his way, and sung, 'Saul is a creat man, vor he has kilt his thousands, put Tavid is creater as he, vor he has kilt Goliah.' Now, mine friends, when you come out to vight mit the tampt Pritish, remember what I dell you, dat a man is a man, if he's no pigger as my dumb.

POPE IMPROVED.—A friend who was amusing himself by examining the monuments in a stone-cutter's yard, at the South End, a short time since, was so much pleased with an epitaph on a grave stone, ordered by a person residing at the East, that he has communicated to us the four last lines, containing a very happy alteration, or amendment, or improvement, of Pope, whose beautiful epitaph on Mrs. Corbet, as the reader remembers, ends thus:

So unaffected, so composed a mind—
So firm, yet soft—so strong, yet so refined—
Heaven, as its purest gold, by tortures tried—
The saint sustained it, but the woman died.

Our eastern poet had borrowed the three first lines, but discarded the fourth, substituting another, more intelligible and eloquent, as appeareth by the following version:

So unaffected, so composed a mind—
So firm, yet soft—so strong, yet so refined—
Heaven, as its purest gold, by tortures tried—
I mourn my loss, but my wife she died.

The stone-cutter, who is one of our most respectable mechanics, and highly reverences "Pope's Works," could not endure the mutilation, and exerted all his powers of eloquence to prevent it, but to no purpose. No alteration, no pay. The grave stone was "made to order."—*Boston Transcript.*

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN REAL LIFE.—His Lordship's (the Marquis of Exeter) first marriage had been unfortunate, and his second was at least singular. Disturbed in mind at the unhappy result of his first union, he had retired to a farm-house near Shrewsbury, where he lived *incog.*, and solaced himself in rural musings. His command of money, and his want of employment, at least, set the busy gossips of the neighbourhood at conjecture, and inferences were drawn not very favourable to his character, and sources of indolent support. At last, his host thought of cutting his acquaintance, partly on this score, and partly because the neighbourhood began to think him attached to his daughter. "But," replied the noble recluse, "what would you say, if I really loved Sarah Hoggins, and married her?" This altered the case. The wedding was agreed upon, the parties repaired to Burghley, and until they arrived at the splendid palace of the Cecils, Sarah Hoggins had no idea that she was to be the Marchioness of Exeter.—*Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence.* [The word marchioness seems to have been written by mistake, since the damsel of Shrewsbury was the second wife of the earl, who, as the author himself tells us, was created a Marquis while Sir Thomas Lawrence was engaged in painting the portrait of the third wife.]—*Tatler.*

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger.

LONDON THEATRICALS.

COVENT GARDEN.—Having seen Mr. Hackett at Drury Lane Theatre, where he appeared in the character of a thorough Yankee, our recollection of the inimitable humour which Matthews threw into his Jonathan were so fresh, that we, like the Athenians of old, according to Æsop, preferred the imitative squeak of the actor to the genuine grunt of the real porker, and set down Mr. Hackett's American as a dull mere matter of fact sort of person. But Mr. Hackett, on Saturday night last made his appearance in a character quite original, and which he made his own. *Nimrod Wildfire* in *The Kentuckian,*—a bold, vigorous impression from the stamp of nature, with all the fire and spirit of the West Indian character, the habits of the backwoodsman, the roving propensity of the Indian, the courage of a lion, and the thrasonicals of a Gascon. To a Kentuckian the province of Kentucky is the metropolis of the world, a Kentuckian the only real lord of the creation, and the greatest of men, and he himself the greatest of Kentuckians. A Gascon declared that the beds in his castle were stuffed with the whiskers of the enemies he had slain; but the Kentuckian avows that he struck a "stranger" such a blow that the man disappeared, and all that was left of him was "a grease spot on the floor." The Kentuckian can "whip his weight in wild cats, dive deeper, stop under longer, and come *up drier,* than any man in the States." Ask him about the country, and he tells you the soil is so rich that you may go under as well as over it. He himself "is half horse, half alligator, with the spice of the steamboat," and his pony will "run a race round a padlock with a flash of lightening." "Nay, more," "I one day saw a thunder storm coming on about three yards behind me. I put spurs to my horse, and away we went full gallop—my mare and the shower, and after a ride of twelve miles I had just got to the stable door as the shower wetted the tip of her tail."—Such is the character of the *Kentuckian,* and well did Mr. Hackett represent it. He looked frank, generous and free—honest, upright and downright; and as he himself says, like a man who "always goes the whole hog." There was a smack of humour, a relish, a novelty about his character, which we much enjoyed after the fatiguing repetition of the same round of sentimental ploughboys, lovesick farmers, idle foppish gentlemen, and lounging lords, with which our stage is infested. This is an original character, but to enjoy it properly requires somewhat more acquaintance with the peculiarities of the American character, than is to be met with in an English audience.

We hope soon to see some American Smollet or Fielding arise to preserve to us the natural peculiarities of their country before all humor has been evaporated by the slumber of refinement. America abounds in originality—the bold impress of nature. In many parts of that country the elements of society have just been thrown together, and the various atoms have not been rounded into that polishness and sameness which at present renders all English society monotonous to the observer of human nature. The farce into which the character of Nimrod Wildfire has been let in like a figure by Teniers into a water color painting, is a poor affair—the laugh at Mrs. Trollope is only a sneer, and we much wished Mrs. Gibbs had fallen into better hands, for she could have acted the character well. There was one good scene, however, where Mrs. Trollope writes a letter to Nimrod Wildfire, requesting him to patronise her "School of refinement at five hundred dollars per head." The Colonel, imagining she wishes to marry him, orders a covered wagon, brings in a parson, and comes to carry her off to the backwoods by a *coup de main.* In another scene, having been challenged by some foppish English traveller to fight a duel, he appears dressed like Robinson Crusoe, in his hunting shirt, with a rifle on each shoulder, and insists on settling the affair at once. The fellow gets frightened, and, on being asked the distance, says that half a mile is the right space with rifles. The Kentucky Colonel demands "Do you want me to stretch my rifle?" Mr. Hackett has gained his reputation as an actor on his performance of this character. The Editor of the Literary Gazette has kindly supplied our memory with the following specimens of Kentucky, from this farce.

I can out-talk any man in the United States, and give him half an hour's start.

I have had a speech in soak these six months.

I am all brimstone but my head, and that's aqua fortis.

Fossils' pistols are trumpery; they lodge a ball in a man's body, and wound his feelings; a rifle now, sends it clean through and no mistake.

Stranger, I'll bet you 200 dollars, I hits you between your eyes without touching your nose.

Uncle, don't you know I can out-eat any man in the States? I wish he'd stand till I untwist my neck-cloth, I'd have swallowed him whole.

You are like a new pen, and I'll use you up to the stump.

Stranger, if you think to turn me, you may as well row up the Falls of Niagara in a fish kettle, with a crow bar for an oar.

I say, stranger, if you try to get through that eye sand bank, I guess you'll burst your boiler.

Vanity, thy name is woman!—that's Shakspeare, and he's a screamer.

He'd ride through a crab-apple orchard on a flash of lightning.

Stranger, if you keep your mouth so wide open, I guess you'll sunburn your teeth.

My father can whip any man in Kentuck, and I—I can whip my father.

I can out-grin a wild cat. I was in a menagerie once; stranger, says I, talk o' your wild cats grinning; look here, says I, and I gave one of 'em a look, and he turned on his back and died.

I never owned a nigger; but borrowed one once; he'd a fever and an ague; the fever stopt, but the ague left him, he was so tarnation lazy he wouldn't shake.

If you plant a crow-bar over night in Kentuck, it will sprout tenpenny nails next morning.

Give us some music, 300 horse power.

If it warn't true, may I be tetotaciously exfluncticated.

Stick me into a split log for a wedge.

Brown, in his sketches, says that a large setter, ill with the distemper, had been most tenderly nursed by a lady for three weeks. At length he became so weak as to be placed on a bed, where he remained three days in a dying situation. After a short absence, the lady, on re-entering the room, observed him fix his eyes attentively on her, and make an effort to crawl across the bed towards her. This he accomplished, evidently for the sole purpose of licking her hands, which having done, he expired without a groan. "I am," says Mr. Brown, "as convinced that the animal was sensible of his approaching dissolution, and that this was a last forcible effort to express his gratitude for the care taken of him, as I am of my own existence; and had I witnessed this proof of excellence alone, I should think a life devoted to the melioration of the condition of dogs far too little for their deserts."

JAY'S LIFE.

The following extract from this highly interesting work, will show the singular manner in which Congress became acquainted with the views of the French government in relation to the affairs of this country in 1775.

America had commenced a contest for the preservation of her liberties, trusting solely to the goodness of her cause, and her own courage and patriotism; and probably without the most remote expectation of foreign aid; nor was it easy, in the existing state of Europe, to devise from what quarter such aid could possibly be derived. A singular occurrence, however, soon took place, that excited a gleam of hope, that in the approaching struggle the colonies would not be wholly left to their own unassisted efforts. Mr. Jay used to relate the following anecdote.

Some time in the course of this year, probably about the month of November, Congress was informed that a foreigner was then in Philadelphia, who was desirous of making to them an important and confidential communication. This intimation having been several times repeated, a committee consisting of Mr. Jay, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Jefferson was appointed to hear what the foreigner had to say. These gentlemen agreed to meet him in one of the committee rooms in Carpenter's Hall. At the time appointed they went there, and found already arrived an elderly lame gentleman, having the appearance of an old wounded French officer. They told him they were authorized to receive his communication; upon which he said that his Most Christian Majesty had heard with pleasure of the exertions made by the American colonies in defence of their rights and privileges; that his majesty wished them success, and would, whenever it should be necessary, manifest more openly his friendly sentiments towards them. The committee requested to know his authority for giving these assurances. He answered only by drawing his hand across his throat, and saying, "Gentlemen, I shall take care of my head." They then asked what demonstrations of friendship they might expect from the King of France. "Gentlemen," answered the foreigner, "if you want arms, you shall have them; if you want ammunition, you shall have it; if you want money, you shall have it." The committee observed that these assurances were indeed important, but again desired to know by what authority they were made. "Gentlemen," said he, repeating his former gesture, "I shall take care of my head;" and this was the only answer they could obtain from him. He was seen in Philadelphia no more. It was the opinion of the committee that he was a secret agent of the French court, directed to give these indirect assurances, but in such a manner that he might be disavowed if necessary. Mr. Jay stated that his communications were not without their effect on the proceedings of this Congress. This remark probably related to the appointment, on the 29th of November, of a secret committee, including Mr. Jay, for corresponding "with the friends of America, in Great Britain, Ireland, and *other parts* of the world."

PROVERBS.

A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
Be always at leisure to do good.
Change seldom, for changes are inconvenient.
Deeds are fruits; words are but leaves.
Enough is as good as a feast.
Favour is deceitful, and beauty passeth away.
God helps those who help themselves.
He doubles his gift who gives in time.
Idleness is the sepulchre of a living man.
Jocular slanders often prove serious injuries.
Kindness is lost upon an ungrateful man.
Lean liberty is better than fat slavery.
Make not a jest at another's infirmities.
Never sound the trumpet of your own fame.
Of all prodigality that of time is the worst.
Pardon others often, thyself seldom.
Quick believers need broad shoulders.
Ratify promises by performances.
Say well is good, but do well is better.
That is gold which is worth gold.
Undaunted minds defy fortune.
Valour can do but little without discretion.
Weigh right if you sell dear.

Mr. Peacock has taken the Catskill *Mountain* House,
He "can a *tale* unfold"—
Of bak'd and toasted, stew'd and toasted,
To those who would enjoy *high* life
Above the jarring world.

From the Boston Transcript.

GO ALONG.—The following is the superscription of a letter which passed through our Post office recently, on its way to Canada, and will no doubt be duly received, provided John gives the credit asked for:

Eighteen and three-fourths cents I've paid
To uncle Sam to be conveyed
To Derby Line, without delay,
Betwixt Vermont and Canada;
From Derby Mine, if John Bull will
Carry me safely to Georgeville,
Four and half pence will I engage
He shall receive from Gotham Page;
And if said Page will not comply,
I'll stay in Georgeville till I die.

During the severe weather in the first week in February, 1831, or 1832, an aged house dog, overcome with years and infirmity, took up his quarters in an old outhouse. A young dog was observed to carry off part of his food; and, on being watched, it was found that he had carried it nearly one hundred yards to the old dog, and carefully placed it under his nose, so that he might not even have to move to it.

Rural Economist.

GERMAN METHOD OF MAKING FLOWERS GROW IN THE WINTER.—We saw off such a branch of any shrub as will answer our purpose, and then lay it for an hour or two in a running stream, if we can find one. The object of this is to get the ice from the bark and soften the buds. It is afterwards carried into our warm rooms and fixed upright in a wooden box or tub containing water. Fresh burnt lime is then added to the water and allowed to remain in it about twelve hours, when it is removed, and water added, with which a small quantity of vitriol is mixed to prevent its putrifying. In the course of some hours the blossoms begin to make their appearance, and afterwards the leaves. If more lime be added, the process is quickened, while if it be not used at all the process is retarded and the leaves appear before the blossom.

CHESNUT BARK.—The bark of the chesnut tree contains twice as much tanning matter as oak bark, and nearly twice as much colouring substance; chestnut bark is to that of Campeachy logwood exactly as 1,55 to 1. Leather prepared with this substance is more firm and solid, and yet more supple. The bark is the best substance for making ink; mixed with iron it becomes a blue black. The liquor drawn from this bark appears blue at the outside like indigo; but it gives on paper the finest black. In dying it has a greater affinity for wool than sumach and gall nuts. The color obtained from this substance is unchangeable by air and light.

PRUNING.—In pruning young plum and cherry trees never cut away the spurs, as these produce the fruit. With peaches reverse the order, and cut away the old wood, and reserve the most thrifty shoots as those produce the finest and best peaches. Unlike many other kinds of fruit, the flower buds will be found upon strong shoots of the preceding year's growth. In many instances such shoots may be shortened to advantage; and after the cuticle has ceased to puncture them, the wounded ones should be picked and others thinned where too many remain.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

PEAS.—As all kinds of seeds and grain have a tendency to degenerate when sown or planted a number of years on the same farm, unless particular pains are taken to keep the seed pure and clean, it is the duty of every farmer to take the utmost pains to clean his seeds of every description, so as to counteract such tendency to degenerate. There is no seed that I am acquainted with that will degenerate more rapidly than Peas. The process that I have pursued for two years with my seed peas, is simply sifting them in a sieve that will let through the small peas and the small seeds of every description, and save the largest and best of the peas to sow. By this means, my peas have improved at least twenty-five per cent. in quality. I think it answers all the purpose of scalding, to clean them of the bugs. By sifting them the bug or nit is shaken out of the peas and left with the rubbish, which is given to the hogs. I made my sieve by taking the fine sieve of the fanning mill, and making a box of clapboards of such size as just to admit the sieve—then nailed small cleats on the inside of the bottom of the box, so as to hold the sieve in. By this means the sieve can be taken out at pleasure, and the box saved for another year. L. COUCH.

Home, May, 1833.

AXIOMS IN VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

The root is formed by the descending and dividing fibres of the stems.

The functions of the root are to fix plants in the earth, and to absorb nutriment from it.

This absorption takes place almost exclusively by the extremities, which consist of a lax coat of cellular tissue, lying on a concentric layer of woody fibre, in the middle of which is placed a bundle of ducts.

The stem is produced by the successive development of leaf buds, which elongate in opposite directions, up and down.

If an annular incision be made below a branch of an exogenous plant, growing by additions on the outside of the wood, the upper lip of the wound heals rapidly, the lower lip does not; the part above the incision increases wonderfully in diameter, the part below does not.

If a ligature be made round the bark, below a branch, the part above the ligature swells, that below it does not swell.

Therefore, the matter which causes the increase of exogenous plants in diameter descends.

If a growing branch is cut through below a leaf bud, that branch never increases in diameter between the section and the first leaf bud below it.

The diameter of all exogenous stems, increases in proportion to the number of leaf buds that are developed.

The greater the number of leaf buds above a given part, the greater the diameter of that part; and vice versa.

In the spring, the newly formed wood is to be traced to the form of fibres descending from the leaf buds; that which is most newly formed lying on the outside, and proceeding from the most newly developed buds.

Therefore, the descending matter, by successive additions of which exogenous plants increase in diameter, proceeds from the leaf-buds.

Their elongation upwards gives rise to new axis, with the appendages of the same; their elongation downwards, increases the diameter of that part of the axis which pre-existed and produced roots.—*Lindley's Introd. to Botany,* 1832.

People's Line.

THE beautiful pleasure Car Caledonia is now running [illegible] every hour, on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, a distance of 3 miles, to the Schuylkill where the great bridge is now building, opposite Pratt's Garden, and starting at about 6 o'clock in the morning from John Havard's Pennsylvania Rail Road Inn, Broad street, between Vine and Callowhill streets, on the west side. They stop regularly to take in and set down passengers at the Fair Mount Hotel, immediately back of the Fair Mount Water Works, Pratt's Garden and at the Fountain Green Hotel, near the Bridge. Passengers to Fair Mount or Pratt's Garden, will pay but 6½ cents, and up to Fountain Green Hotel, or Bridge, 12½ cents. The citizens are respectfully informed that the car will run one early trip every fair morning, starting at about half past 5 o'clock, and return at 7 o'clock, and will commence their first trip on Tuesday morning the 4th June, affording to heads of families and their children, and citizens generally, a pleasant and healthful morning excursion.

P. S. This car can be chartered by any company, or private party, which will be taken out and called for at any hour agreed upon. GEORGE BROOKS, Agent.

june 1—3aw

Panorama of the City of Mexico,

AND THE SURROUNDING SCENERY,

PAINTED on 2,700 Square feet of Canvass, by ROBERT BURFORD, Esq. from Drawings made on the spot, at the request of the Mexican Government, by *MR. W. BULLOCK, Jr.*

This beautiful picture, with its minute details and magnificent outline, its thousand domes, towers and spires, its gorgeous theatre of hills covered with eternal snow, and valleys of endless verdure, its glassy lake, its ample and most beauteous cathedral, central square, religious processions, bull fights, and unique (though splendid) architecture, is now open for the inspection of the public, in the Saloon of the

WASHINGTON HALL,

South Third Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets.

Burford, who is acknowledged to be the first Panorama Painter in the world, was engaged in executing this work, and the Governors, and other natives of Mexico, as well as several resident [illegible] its fidelity [illegible] correct and minute in the endless details of the picture, as to be undoubtedly happy in its representation and magnitude of the outline. As a work of art, this splendid representation of the greatest City of the South, merits an extended notice. The view is [illegible], and the painting of great excellence. The delicious golden hues of a tropical atmosphere, is finely preserved, and the just management of light and shade, with the exact drawing and perspective, the true keeping and luxurious repose thrown over the whole, almost produce the effect of illusion.

Open each day, (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock, A. M. till sunset. Admittance, 25 cents.

Pamphlets, (historical and descriptive) 12½ cents.

Season tickets, (not transferable) $1, to be obtained of the agent for the proprietors, at the place of exhibition.

may 16—3tm

Impediments of Speech.

WE are requested to announce to the public, that Mr. King, professor of Elocution, has closed his institution in this city, for the *permanent correction and cure of Stammering,* and *all other impediments of speech,* and will open in Baltimore on the 12th June.

The system taught by Mr. King is based upon pure philosophical principles, and very different from what has heretofore been practised.

Mr. King will not expect to be remunerated for his services, until the pupil shall be satisfied with his instruction.

Recommendations. Philada. June, 1833. "Being entirely satisfied that the method of William D. King, Esq. has been successful in the correction and cure of inveterate impediments of the human voice, and of the most distressing stammering, I would commend those who may be under such affliction to his care. ROBERTS VAUX."

"New York, May 31, 1833. We can fully recommend Mr. King to the public as fully competent to correct Stammering and all other impediments of speech, having witnessed the effects of his instruction. We have known Mr. King for several years as a successful teacher of elocution."

The original of the above is signed by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Rev. Wm. Ware, Wm. Forrest, Esq. [illegible]

june 1—2t*

Hay's Liniment.

THE PILES.—The proprietor will forfeit $[illegible] to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents, and out of many hundreds sold in a few weeks, not one has been unsuccessful.

It is a certain cure for the above distressing complaint, established at 31 Fulton street, and 8 Division street, New York, and used in our prisons, hospitals, and by eminent medical men, with the greatest possible success. For sale by COMSTOCK & Co. 6 North Fifth st.

may 23—eoly

Bristol Boarding School

FOR GIRLS.

IN this Seminary are taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Book keeping, Plain Needlework, the Elements of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Botany, History and Composition, together with such other branches as the progress of the children may render expedient.

The price for Boarding and Tuition is twenty five dollars per quarter of twelve weeks, payable in advance. Washing twenty five cents per dozen. Class Books are furnished free of expense—other Books and Stationary charged at the custom[ary] prices. From the first of the tenth month to the first of the fourth, there is a charge of seventy five cents per quarter for fuel and candles. Each pupil to furnish her own towels.

Day scholars are instructed in all the above branches, at five dollars per quarter.

To those who wish it, the French language will be taught by an experienced teacher, at an additional charge of six dollars per quarter.

Unremitting attention will be paid to the comfort, convenience and morals of the pupils, who will at all times be under the immediate care of the subscriber, or his assistant, who is fully competent to aid in the various departments of the school.

The pupils all attend Friends' meeting with the family, except those whose parents or guardians request that they may attend elsewhere, and an arrangement is made for the [illegible].

DAVID LUKENS.

Parents and guardians are respectfully referred to

ANTHONY TAYLOR, JOHN PAXSON, JOSEPH WARNER, WILLIAM LANG, DR. JOHN MOORE — Bristol.
SAMUEL C. SPACKMAN, JESSE W. NEWPORT, JOHN R. ELLISON — Philadelphia.
THOMAS H. JACKSON, New York.

5mo 25—eoly

Columbian Circulating Library,

NO. 154 North Eighth street, west side, between Race and Vine streets.

N. B. All new works furnished as soon as published.

☞ Music, School Books, Stationery, &c. constantly for sale. A. E. RICHARDSON.

March, 16, 6m.

Pharmacopœia, or Renovating Elixir.

WARRANTED free from all mercurial or mineral agents. For the cure of The Dyspepsia, Dropsies, Gout, Cholic, Gravel, Headache, Vomiting, and all other diseases caused by morbid affections of the stomach, liver and bowels [illegible]

[illegible]

Directions accompany the medicine. Price 1 dollar per bottle. The only place where it can be purchased genuine, wholesale and retail, is at the Drug Store of JAS. POND, june 17—6m ☞ S. E. corner of Locust and 10th sts. Phila.

Malignant Cholera.

Cholera Morbus, and Diarrhœa, or Summer Complaint, cured.

A SPECIFIC which has been proved to be a most certain remedy for the above mentioned diseases, in grown persons and infants generally, giving relief in one or two hours, is sold wholesale and retail by William Bake, Druggist, No. 16 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. [illegible]

[illegible] Pittsburg, it is established in reputation. Druggists and country merchants supplied on reasonable terms. june 1—3mo*

A sure Cure for the Rheumatism.

THE VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC DROPS are offered to the public as a sure remedy for chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, and as no case is known where a perfect cure was not effected, and as this is unfailing it is a valuable medicine for that painful disease, and worthy the public's commendation. Testaments of its efficacy, with directions for its use will be found with each bottle.

Also—Dr. Judkins' Specific Ointment, so celebrated for curing white swellings, glandular tumors, felons and carbuncles, scrofula, [illegible]

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of 2d & Market sts.

Dr. Thos. White's Vegetable Toothache Drops.

THE only specific yet offered to the public, from which a permanent and radical cure may be expected [illegible]

[illegible]

For sale by Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market streets, Philadelphia. W. Morris, 43 North Third st. W. & L. Kennedy, 217 Market st. and Joshua C. Jenks, Market st. [illegible]

La Mott's Cough Drops.

A MOST excellent remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, &c. [illegible] Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner of 2nd & Market sts. Philadelphia. W. Morris, 43 North Third st. W. & L. Kennedy, 217 Market st. and Joshua C. Jenks, Market st. [illegible] Price 50 cents per bottle. may 1—6mo*

Superior Fresh Teas.

150 CHESTS and half chests super. curious Young Hyson Tea, 300 chests and half chests Souchong, Pouchong, Padre, Euleon and Pecco Teas. 125 chests, half chests and 15 lb. boxes very superior Gunpowder Tea. 10 chests extra company Hyson Tea. 5 chests imperial, do. 6 chests company Hyson Skin, do.

The above Teas comprise particular selections from the cargoes of the ships Superior, Sabina, Panther, Chinsura and Morrison, at New York, and Commerce, at Philadelphia—And the subscriber is authorized by Mr. Samuel Brown, his predecessor in this establishment, to say, that the quality of these Teas has never been surpassed. For sale by DAVID RANKIN.

June 1—3t* At the old established Tea Warehouse, [illegible]

"ENCOURAGE NATIVE TALENT."

WRITING,

PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, taught in an elegant style at No. 41 Crescent Street, two doors above Second, by JOHN CURRAN, a native of Philadelphia.

Hours of attendance from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply at the Academy, No. 41 Crescent Street.

REFERENCES.

Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. Joel B. Sutherland, Messrs. Wetherill & Brothers, [illegible] Cooper & Duncan, | Roberts Vaux, Benjamin Duncan, [illegible], William R. Thompson, Esq.

May 25—6*

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Sanford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given. THOMAS SHIPLEY, Ironmonger, No. 57 Market street.

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms. apr. 20—tf T. S.

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

feb 9—tf No. 32 North Street, below Sixth.

Look Here!—10 per ct. Saved.

PERSONS commencing housekeeping, country merchants, and others, wishing to purchase Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, &c. can save ten per cent on their purchases by applying to C. K. STRYCOS,

Cheap Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Store, 60 North Second St. four doors above Arch. Philada. jan 25—tf

The Pennsylvania Company

For insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

Incorporated March 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.—CAPITAL $500,000.

Directors.

Thomas Astley, Hyman Gratz, William Parker, William Kirkham, John Moss, Benjamin Masten, | John R. Newman, John Bohlen, Charles Roberts, Horace Binney, John Sergeant, Elihu Chauncey, Thomas Cadwalader

President—*Thomas Astley.* ——Actuary—*Jos. Roberts, Jr.*

THIS COMPANY effect Insurances on Lives payable sixty days after the death of the person insured, grant and purchase Annuities, payable half yearly or quarterly during the life of the Annuitant. For the terms enquire at the office of the Company, No. 72 South Third street, Philadelphia. may 11—ly

JOSEPH SWARTZ'S

CARPET MANUFACTORY, No. 319 North Third street, next door to the Commissioners' Hall, Philadelphia, where fashionable carpets are wove of different patterns, in the handsomest style. He also keeps on hand ready made carpets, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices. Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

He also informs the public in general that he has at present an extensive assortment of Domestic Carpeting for sale, of superior quality, which he can recommend to all parts of the United States.

Also, several hundred yards very superior Plaid Carpeting.

N. B. The advertiser has received a Silver Medal from the Franklin Institute, for manufacturing carpeting of superior quality. march 30—3mo

Removal.—Lewis Roper, M.D.

Surgeon Dentist, and Manufacturer of Porcelain Incorruptible Teeth,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 132 Arch street, to No. 133 Walnut street, the house occupied for many years by the late Dr. Edward Hudson, where he respectfully solicits a portion of public patronage. For testimonials as to his professional qualifications, he begs leave to refer to the annexed card.

We are fully satisfied with the professional abilities of Dr. Roper. Edward Hudson, M. D. Surgeon Dentist. John Lovejoy, M. D. Surgeon Dentist, of N. Y.

Philip S. Physick, M. D. Prof. | John Eberle, M. D. Prof.
Thos. C. James, M. D. Prof. | J. Randolph, M. D.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. Prof. | N. Shoemaker, M. D.
N. Chapman, M. D. Prof. | Jos. Parrish, M. D.
Wm. Gibson, M. D. Prof. | John Moore, M. D.
Wm. E. Horner, M. D. Prof. | J. Rhea Barton, M. D.
Samuel Jackson, M. D. Prof. | T. Harris, M. D. Surg. U. S. N.

apr. 20—8*

Removal.—Wm. H. Moore,

Coffin Maker, and general furnishing Undertaker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 102 to No. 181 ARCH, ABOVE FIFTH STREET, nearly opposite his old stand, where their orders will be thankfully received, and, as heretofore, punctually attended to.

He has attached to his business a beautiful black hearse, with gentle horses and careful driver.

W. H. M. feels himself ever grateful for the patronage received, and is now better prepared to give general satisfaction than heretofore. april 20—6mo

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favours, most respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public generally, in the line of his business, at No. 98 N. Thirteenth street, 2d door above Cherry st. and as it is very important, both in the appearance and durability of a rag carpet, that the chain or warp should be of the first quality. The subscriber therefore assures his patrons, that in this respect the greatest care to procure chains of the best materials shall be used. SAMUEL BARRY.

N. B. The carpets will be wove full a yard wide.

may 11—6mo

Dr. Paschall's Golden Drops.

THE various diseases in which this medicine has been successfully administered in the practice of the inventor Dr. John Paschall of Darby, for 40 years, it is presumed need not at all be enumerated; it may be sufficient to notice only the following, among those most commonly attended with the assistance of the directions accompanying the bottle, viz: Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Hypochondria and Nervous Affections, Malignant and Inflammatory Fevers, Cholera Morbus, &c.

Also, Dr. Paschall's Pectoral Lincture, so celebrated in the removal of obstinate coughs and colds, and all affections of the breast and lungs.

The above medicines are now kept constantly on sale at the following places, where every information in relation to them will be given:

Wm. Barton, corner of Arch and Eleventh streets.
Charles Ellis, Chesnut street.
P. Williamson, corner of Second and Almond streets.
Joseph Reakirt, corner of 3d and Callowhill sts. [illegible]

R. & W. Wilson,

North West corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that on [illegible] and every description and [illegible] in the manufacture of

Silver Plate,

which will enable them to sell much lower than has ever been offered to the public, viz: Coffee Urns, Coffee, Tea and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls—Church Services, Tankards, Plates, Cups, &c. &c. all of the newest and most fashionable patterns, or to match any patterns given, chased or plain.

The Silver is warranted to be of the finest quality, and the workmanship not surpassed by the most experienced European and American workmen. Those interested are invited to call and view the work, which must show for itself.

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

A large assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, &c. &c. kept constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice, and at the lowest manufacturing prices.

may 11—6mo

Hart's Vermifuge and Tonic.

EQUAL, and believed to be superior to any Vermifuge heretofore offered to the public, and as a Tonic, it is a very superior article in creating appetite and giving health and strength to the system.

Prepared and sold by JOHN HART,
may 25—3t* No. 1½ South Second St. Philada.

SEAL PRESSES

OF a superior quality for Banks and Public Offices, with Screws of all dimensions, for Paper Mills, Tobacconists, Book Binders, and Cider Presses. Also, Screws for Raising Mill Stones, Jack Screws for raising buildings, with an assortment of Standing Presses on hand.

Iron Fire Proof Doors for Banks and Counting Houses, for sale on reasonable terms. Jack Screws hired to Builders for raising frame buildings. Apply to EVANS & CORSON.
Nov. 21 — tf 33 Bread street, Phila.

FRIENDS' BOOKS.

GEORGE FOX'S Works. The Quaker. Bates's Works. The Friend, or Advocate of Truth. Cockburn's Review. Hicks's Sermons. Wetherall's Sermons. Barclay's Apology. Trials of Friends in Philadelphia and Ohio. Janney's Tour among the Indians. Sewell's Works, Mason's Works. Hicks's [illegible] of Truth and a great variety of other FRIENDS' BOOKS at very low prices. For sale by

DAVID CLARK, No. 118 N. Fourth street.
EVAN LEWIS, No. 94 North Fifth street.
S. C. ATKINSON, Sat. Evening Post Office.
THOMAS H. JACKSON,
jan 26—tf 421 Pearl St. corner of Rose st. New York.

Information Wanted.

WHEREAS a certain John Murtagh and Mary Murtagh [illegible]

[illegible]

SAMUEL McLELLAN.

The Subscriber

WISHING to engage a young man of moral character [illegible]

WM. SHIVERS, Sen'r.
may 25—3t Buck Mtn. Hancock Co. Georgia.

Ladies' Imitation Tuscan Bonnets.

CHEAPER than ever, at No. 277 Market street, above 8th, north side.

Tuscan Bonnets, only 1 dollar, usual price 3 dollars.
Large Ladies' Size, superior Leghorn Hats.
Ladies' Leghorn Bonnets, only 1 dollar and 50 cents.
Small English Dunstable Bonnets, 2 dollars, usual price 5.
[illegible]
Large Misses' Dunstable Bonnets, 1 dollar.
Large Boys' Leghorn Hats, as usual.

Just received from New York,

[illegible]

A large assortment of gauze and muslin ribands, Irish linens, cambric handkerchiefs, &c.

A large assortment of fancy and staple dry goods, too tedious to mention.

The above goods will be sold either wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other store in the city. Call and examine—open in the evening. may 25—3t

Patent Improved Hydrant.

WE the subscribers, comprising the Watering Committee of the city of Wilmington, having viewed and examined the above Hydrant now in operation in this city, recommend it to the public as greatly superior to any thing of the kind we have seen, [illegible]

WM. TOWNSEND, Chm. THOMAS YOUNG,
JOHN CLELAND, JOSEPH BAILY,
JOHN GORDON.

The above Hydrants with all the necessary iron pipes, will be put in complete by the subscriber, and warranted not to cost for repairs more than 50 cents per year for 20 years. [illegible]

N. B. There is no necessity of using lead pipe for the hydrant. Patent rights may be obtained, by applying as above.

may 18—tf

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscriber is willing to dispose of the establishment, good will, &c. of the *Journal of Health,* a popular monthly periodical, with a large subscription list. The work is conducted by an association of respectable Physicians of Philadelphia, and will be sold on moderate terms, to a responsible publisher.

The Stereotype plates of the three first volumes of the Journal of Health, may also be had, if desired.

Apply (free of postage) to SAML. C. ATKINSON,
[illegible] Saturday Evening Post.

Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN RUHLMAN, No. 16 Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the first quality, for exportation and home consumption. march 2—3mo

E. & P. Snyder

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the COACH WHEEL MAKING in all its branches, at their old established stand, Stewart's Court, Race Street, between Seventh and Eighth, nearly opposite the Jackson tavern—Dwelling, 136 North Eighth street.

The advertisers have now on hand a quantity of first rate wheels, which they will dispose of very low for cash.

jan 1—3tB

Watches, Jewellery, & Silver

WARE.

WILLIAM BAILY has just received and offers for sale, in his New Store, No. 232 Market street, 3d door below Eighth street, south side, a fresh and elegant assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever and L'Epine and Plain Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Chains, Seals, Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Shirt Studs, Guard Chains, Neck Chains, Lockets, Medallion Miniature Settings, Silver Table Spoons, Desert, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles to suit persons of all ages. Mantel Timepieces, of a variety of patterns, strikes the hour and half hour. Musical Boxes, Ever Pointed Pencils, and a variety of other articles in his line, too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will sell on very reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Watches of every description, as usual, carefully repaired and warranted. jan 5—6m*

Patent Fly Net

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale, at his Coach Lace, Fringe and Military Store in the city.

The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colors, to suit other Plated Brass or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty, durability and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public.

Apply to HENRY KORN, No. 22 N. 3d street.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on the above patent right. apl 13—6mos

Geo. W. Carpenter's

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.

THIS plant has proved to be a safe and valuable medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams in alcoholic solution, which although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance, when they are frequently used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease, by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine into disrepute, preventing its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant medicines, which have been selected as adjuvants.

Prepared and sold by GEO. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philada., a few doors below Eighth street. jan 22—ly

Passage from Londonderry.

ANY Persons who wish to engage passage for their friends in a New Line of first rate vessels, to sail on the 5th of every month in the season from Londonderry, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of passengers, may now do so by applying to JOSEPH COLLINS,
feb 23—6mo S. E. Corner of 13th & Callowhill st.

Removal.

JOSEPH F. McILHENNEY, Dentist, and Manufacturer of Incorruptible Teeth, of the late firm of Van Pelt & McIlhenny, has removed from No. 101 Walnut, to No. 124 Arch street, second door above Sixth, south side. nov 3—tf

A Card.

SAMUEL YORKE ATLEE, Attorney at Law, of Cincinnati, Ohio, respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Philadelphia, and other commercial places, that he will promptly attend to the collection of debts or other legal business within the State of Ohio, and particularly Cincinnati and vicinity.

jan 12—ly

Dr. Mead's Pills

FOR DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.

THE numerous imitations of this medicine, which have appeared under the name of Pills, Powders, and Tinctures, pretending to the virtues and effects of the above valuable remedy, is one of the numerous proofs of its efficacy and success.

Those who are afflicted with that distressing complaint called *Dyspepsia, Indigestion,* or *Sour Stomach,* will please to observe that DR. MEAD'S PILLS is the original remedy, invented and published in this country by *Doctor George Smith,* an eminent physician of Scotland, who gave much of his time and attention to that disease, both in this country and Great Britain. ☞ None are genuine without the signature of *Geo. Smith,* on the directions which accompany each box.

The above Pills are sold by O. Holt, 128 Maiden Lane, New York, who is wholesale agent for the Patentee.

By Lawrence, Keese & Co. 115 Maiden Lane, New York. | Carpenter & Hancock, Montgomery, Ala.
J. & A. & W. B. Post, 41 Wall street, New York. | Joseph Kidder, and Maynard & Noyes, Boston, Mass.
J. C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich street, New York. | J. H. Mason, Providence, R. I.
Isaac Thompson, Market st. Philadelphia. | Sutain & Stoddard, New London, Conn.
H. Pace, Philadelphia. | H. Seymour, Hartford, Conn.
C. & D. & S. Keener, and G. R. Keeler, Baltimore. | Edward Hull, Stamford, Dutchess Co. N. Y.
A. Jewett, Washington City. | J. V. L. Vanderhoof, Brooklyn, L. I.
F. Sedler & Son, Alexandria, D. C. | R. M. Meigs, Albany, N. Y.
J. McKidoe, Richmond, Va. | James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.
Whitehead & Santos, Norfolk, Va. | W. & S. B. Bowne, West-Chester, N. Y.
William Burgoyne, Charleston, S. C. | Lewis & Woodward, Ithaca, N. York.
Anson Parsons, Savannah, Ga. | M. Williams, Syracuse, N. Y.
H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Missouri. | C. Smith, Marengo, N. Y.
 | G. E. Hayes & Co. Buffalo, N. York.

And by most of the Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the United States. feb 9—6mo

Watches, &c.

THE Subscriber has removed from No. 88 to No. 74 Market street, and has for sale a great variety of gold and silver patent lever and plain watches, silver table and tea spoons, castors, cake baskets, watch chains, seals, keys, and a variety of the most fashionable jewellery, musical boxes, everpointed pencils, &c. &c. which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

feb 9—6mo JOHN C. FARR, 74 Market St. Philada.

Straw Paper.

THE Subscriber having been appointed agent for a very extensive Straw Paper Manufacturing Company, deems it proper to inform the public that they can be supplied with a superior article on the most favorable terms, for cash or acceptances.—The following sizes will be kept constantly on hand:

Crown Straw Paper. | Super royal Straw Paper.
Doublecap do. do. | Imperial do. do.
Medium do. do. | Extra do. do. do.
Royal do. do. | Double med. do. do.

For sale by SAMUEL ECKSTEIN,
april 21, '33—ly 200 & 202 N. 3d street.

Straw Hat Manufactory,

And Fancy Millinery Store, No. 333 N. Second St.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs her customers, and the ladies of Philadelphia generally, that she has removed from No. 28 to the new store No. 333 North Second street, 4 doors above Noble street, east side, where she has opened an elegant assortment of plain and fancy straw bonnets, of the latest patterns. Also, a variety of Satin, Mantua, Gros de Nap and Gauze ribbands. The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage she has received, begs a continuance of public favor.

Country merchants and milliners supplied on the most reasonable terms. N. B. Two first rate hands and four apprentices wanted to the above business. MARY BROWN.

march 16—6m

To Dyers & Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers, at No. 65 North Front street, offer for sale the following articles—

30 tons Stick Logwood | 40 baskets Spanish Annetto
100 bbls. chipped do. | 3 cases Lac Dye
30 do. ground do. | 3 do. do. powdered
20 tons Stick Fustic | 7 bales Safflower
50 bbls. chipped do. | 20 bbls. ground Turmeric
30 do. ground do. | 20 tons Stick Redwood
50 do. ground Redwood | 5 casks Crude Tartar
20 do. English Red Sanders | 200 Carboys Oil Vitriol
4 tons Barwood | 50 do. Aqua Fortis
30 bbls. chipped Nicaragua | 20 do. Muriatic Acid
[illegible] Copperas | 4 cases Bengal Indigo

Also, a full assortment of Drugs, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes [illegible]

WETHERILL & BROTHERS,
No. 65 North Front street, east side.

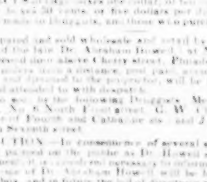
New Jewellery Store.

SPLENDID FILLAGREE EAR RINGS, &c.

THE subscriber having removed from No. 75 to 76 North Second street, opposite the Philadelphia Hotel, invites his friends and the public, to call at his new store, & examine before purchasing elsewhere. His stock consists of Splendid Filagree Ear rings and Pins to match, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl and Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain Watches, Time Pieces, Silver Spoons, Plated and Britannia ware of the manufacture of Dixon & Sons, Ever-pointed Pencils, Pearl Reticules and Purses, rich Coral Necklaces, Miniature Settings and Medallions, gold Chains, Seals, Keys and Lockets, fine gold Lockets, Shirt Studs of various patterns, with a variety of other articles in his line.

N. B. Spanish Chased Ear Drops.

A beautiful Time Piece, representing Napoleon crossing the Alps. E. P. LESCURE.
[illegible] No. 76 N. 2d st. opposite the Philadelphia Hotel.



TETTER Ointment.

THIS OINTMENT cures effectually, the Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Ringworm, Pimples and scabs on the face, and all cutaneous eruptions. It is considered unnecessary to make any comment on the virtue of this ointment, as it has, within twenty years past proved a speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.

PRICE, all large boxes one dollar, or ten dollars per dozen—small boxes 50 cents, or five dollars per doz. A liberal discount made to Druggists, and those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Isaac P. Howell, son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell, at No. 63 North 8th, the second door above Cherry street, Philadelphia.

All orders from a distance, post paid, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the proprietor, will be thankfully received and attended to with despatch.

Also sold by the following Druggists: Messrs. Frie & Kellums, No. 8 North Front street, G. W. Chambers, N. W. corner of Fourth and Catharine sts., and J. Gordon, No. 11 South Seventh street.

CAUTION.—In consequence of several spurious mixtures being palmed on the public as Dr. Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, it is considered necessary to inform the afflicted, that the name of Dr. Abraham Howell will be labelled in full on each box, and in future the bill of directions accompanying the Genuine Ointment, will be signed with the name of the sole proprietor, Isaac P. Howell, son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell, in his own hand writing, and no other will be genuine.

The proprietor has a collection of Certificates of cures performed by the Ointment, of both ancient and modern dates, which can be seen at his office. The following are deemed sufficient for the encouragement of the afflicted:

A REMARKABLE CURE OF THE TETTER.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted with the Tetter on my face for twelve years, of the most virulent and obstinate kind. I had applied for medical aid to physicians of the first respectability, both in Europe and America, without effect. My face had become nearly covered with one scab, was inflamed and very much swelled, and was attended with great itching. I had despaired of ever having it cured. At length, hearing of the remarkable cures of Worm, Cancers, King's Evil, &c. performed without cutting, by Dr. Abraham Howell, I applied to him, and by the application of three or four boxes of his Tetter Ointment have realized an effectual cure. It is upwards of two years since the cure has been completed. Witness my hand. RACHEL SMITH.

Witnesses present, John Smith and Catharine Mitchel.

Philada. Oct. 1819.

CERTIFICATE OF SCALD-HEAD.

I do hereby certify, that my daughter Ann aline was affected with the scald head, for three months. It commenced with a dry scurf, attended with incessant itching, and continued to get worse; several lumps had risen on the back part of her head, which broke out in sores, and tended greatly to suppurate, and were very painful, more especially when her head was combed. Hearing of remarkable cures performed by Dr. Abraham Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, I procured one box and used it according to the directions, and to my great satisfaction it abated the itching and made considerable alteration for the better. The manner of treatment being plain and easy, giving relief immediately after the ointment was applied, induced me to persevere, and by using two or three boxes more have realized a perfect cure. It is upwards of fifteen months since the cure was effected, and there is not the smallest appearance of the complaint remaining.

Witness my hand. CATHARINE MILLER,
Philada. Apr. 23d, 1831. [illegible]
april 2—3t*

Surgeons' Instruments,

MANUFACTURED in a superior manner [illegible] rate terms by [illegible]
march 16—ly

J. & A. Crout,

Cabinet Makers and Undertakers, No. [illegible] between 4th and 5th streets, [illegible]

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their establishment to the above place, where they intend keeping an assortment of Cabinet Ware of superior quality, which shall be made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, ready made Coffins, or made to order, of the best materials, at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, with the attendance of a layer-out, pall bearers, &c.

Also, a Hearse and Carriages to hire, at the shortest notice, &c.

Easy Chairs.

BOSTON Spring Seat Rocking Chairs [illegible], some of which are new patterns and superior to any that have ever been introduced. Also EASY CHAIRS of every description for the parlour, library and chamber. [illegible] St. the *London Recumbent Chairs* on castors with [illegible] the seat and back, a superior article for the [illegible] who study ease and comfort. Mahogany Portable [illegible] *Jos. Music Stool* covered with damask, plush, [illegible]

Also, a new pattern of BED SOFA, which can be [illegible] from sofa to bed in one minute, a very [illegible] article.

Also, a great variety of splendid curtain materials, [illegible], ornaments, &c. which will be made and put up at the shortest notice, after the latest *English* and *French* designs. *Kiln dry & feathers,* warranted pure and sweet. *Mattresses* and *cushions* constantly on hand, or made to order, and *upholstery* work of every description [illegible]

J. HANCOCK & Co. [illegible]
feb 23—tf S. W. corner of 2d & Walnut sts.

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian [illegible] shortness, 2d, in correctness of principle, 3d, [illegible] with half the labor, 4th, in giving a more extensive and clear knowledge of the science. These facts are admitted by old book-keepers of the first standing, and [illegible] the most eminent. A new and infallible rule [illegible] upon Double Entry, and a new Journal [illegible] success to the learner, in from TEN to TWENTY LESSONS, with Bills of Exchange, and all [illegible] Drafts, with Bottomry and Respondentia Bonds.

A New System of Penmanship.

A superior style of running hand, [illegible] combined with expedition and legibility, [illegible] gentle business, and all offices of Record and Bank [illegible] and Ladies' letter hand; by this system, [illegible] and old, are taught in a few lessons, and with double the [illegible] polity and ease of any other taught in the Union.

Scholars are taught to make Pens. R. [illegible]
S. W. corner of 6th and Race sts. opposite Franklin Square.

An extra room is prepared for the more private accommodation of merchants and professional gentlemen.

The Study of Book-keeping or Writing can be accomplished in a few evenings.

Scholars may attend at any time between [illegible]
M.——*Ladies write in separate Rooms.* [illegible]

Interesting to Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, &c.

A very great improvement in the manner of [illegible] Straw, and other [illegible], having been made a few years since, and a portable machine for that purpose having been invented and patented by the United States to B. P. [illegible] Philadelphia, in which place it has been [illegible] very generally used since the patent was first obtained, [illegible] been found, upon trial, a very great saving of labor, and [illegible] much better done than the old method—(scarcely a [illegible] in the city being without one)—and believing its usefulness [illegible] and ought to be extended, an opportunity is now offered to any person of enterprize to introduce the machine in other states, as the present proprietor of the patent right is willing to sell right or rights to manufacture the machine in any of the states following, to wit: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, or Delaware.

Orders or letters, post paid, for the machines or rights made or otherwise, for many of the states above mentioned, will also the eastern district of Pennsylvania, directed to the subscriber, No. 121 North Second Street, Philadelphia, [illegible] or satisfactory references, will be properly attended to—any further information may be obtained by a personal application to the subscriber. JOHN K. [illegible]

12mo. 15—6mo.*

Dr. Stouse's Celebrated Infant Drops.

From the Baltimore Republican.

MR. HARKER—I have observed in your paper an advertisement of Dr. Stouse's Infant Drops—I am pleased to see that preparation introduced here, and I feel it a duty to commend it to the public my knowledge of it, for the benefit of mothers who may have children suffering with colic, bowel complaints, &c. Being some time since in Philadelphia with my wife, and an infant which was suffering with colic and griping, we heard of these drops. We had given the common carminatives, which are truly almost [illegible], and the last of them, Dewees's is indeed too nauseous for an infant's stomach to bear. It is almost as hard to force a nauseous drug down the throat of a resisting child as to see it suffer with pain, and the tender feelings of a mother too often refuse the office. The Infant Drops on the contrary are pleasant to the taste, and our child, when a little accustomed, took them with avidity. They gave it complete relief. We brought two bottles of them from Philadelphia, and gave as long as the child required any drops. It has now grown entirely out of the use of it, and is a hearty, thriving child, which convinces me that there is nothing injurious in these drops, as is said of some other anodyne carminatives. A FATHER.

☞ The above valuable preparation is prepared by Vaughan & Peterson, and sold wholesale and retail by HARLAN & SIDDALL,
(Price 25 cents a bottle.) No. 16 South Fifth street.
* A liberal discount to those who buy to sell. may 11—

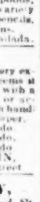
India Rubber Shoes,

With Leather Soles cemented on the Outside.

The subscriber having obtained Letters Patent from the United States for "cementing Leather Soles on the outside of Boots and Shoes of every description,"—is now prepared to furnish India Rubber Shoes lined with fur, trimm'd with fur and leather soles on the outside.

The advantages which these shoes possess over all others is so obvious, that he considers any comment from him unnecessary. ☞ Country merchants and citizens generally are respectfully invited to call and examine them. S. D. [illegible]
april 13—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Jacob Senneff,



Brass, Steel, Cane & Reed Manufacturer,

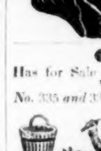
NO. 165 N. SECOND STREET,

HAVING received letters patent from the U. States for an improvement in making cane or reed slays, recommends them to the manufacturers and weavers generally, as being decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever used. They have been tried by some of the largest manufactories in the U. States and approved of by all: he warrants them to be superior both for working free and durability to the [illegible] or slays made upon the old plan.

Also a general assortment suitable for country [illegible] always on hand.

The above articles will be sold as low as by any other manufacturer in the city.

Striking Profile LIKENESSES



PAINTED in several [illegible] styles, at 50 cents and [illegible]

Also, single Portraits and Family Groups neatly executed in [illegible] and Life sizes, on moderate terms.

N. B.—The resemblance warranted perfect.

J. WILSON,
jan 19—6m 51 Arcade, East Avenue, [illegible]

GIDEON COX,

Has for Sale at his Woodenware, Hardware and Variety Store,
No. 335 and 337 Market below Ninth St.—North Side.

A large assortment of House-keeping articles, Cedar ware, &c. amongst which are the following, viz.—Baskets, sieves, brooms, whisks, butter prints, curled maple chairs, buckets, & coolers, butter bowls and trays.

Boston rocking chairs, (assorted sizes and colours), spring seat, rush bottom and cane,) shoe and clothes brushes, [illegible] chair cushions, kitchen tables, step ladders and clothes horses, (all sizes,) clothes lines, and clothes hampers and baskets, wash boards, wash stands and benches, patent lemon squeezers, wheelbarrows, rolling pins, pie boards, barrel covers, knife boxes, cradles, wooden clocks, &c.

Shad Roasters on an improved plan.

Also, from the Shaker Settlements

Dusters, different widths, all linen and very fine, [illegible] dippers, beeswax, linen gloves, blacking, mops, mops sieves, hair wire and bolting cloth, currant wine, color and rose water double distilled, thread spools, carpet hammers, cigar hammers with knife in the end, rocking horses, together with a general assortment of cedar ware, warranted good and well seasoned, (and of his own manufacturing,) will be sold as low as any in the city, such as bathing tubs, tubs for manufacturers, butter tubs and buckets (brass, wooden, and iron bound) churns, umbrella tubs, wash tubs, &c.

Also, a great variety of French travelling baskets, market baskets, work and fancy baskets, both domestic and imported.

In addition to his former establishment, he has for sale a general assortment of hardware, such as knives and forks, butcher knives, candlesticks, furnaces, saucepans, footmen, bakers, gridirons, lanterns, bells, assorted spittoons, &c. together with a general assortment of Tin Ware. Also, spark grates, a new article to prevent sparks from flying.

Housekeepers and others are invited to call and see the great assortment, as it is well worthy their attention, being a very extensive one for supplying themselves with housekeeping articles, &c. feb 23—6mo

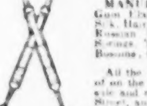
Notice to Manufacturers,

WEAVERS AND REED-MAKERS.

JAS. FITT & SON, [illegible] brass reed makers, Callowhill Avenue, below Market on Tenth street, carry on the above business in all its branches. They have also opened a Cane Store, where city or country reed-makers will always find cane selected of the best quality, being cut under the direction of a competent judge on the spot where they grow, and imported by themselves. Cotton reeds of every kind constantly on hand; also on hand, and reeds of every [illegible] made to order. Country merchants purchasing reeds, will find it to their advantage to call as above, where are always kept a large stock of reeds of every description, suitable for country trade, in general the whole warranted an article not to be surpassed by any, either as to quality of workmanship, or to the reeds by any in the city, and on terms as low as can be [illegible].

Coal Grates and Fenders

At reduced prices, for Cash, at No. 122 North Fifth street, west side, eight doors above Race.



JAMES M. JACKSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a general assortment of the above articles, of the latest and best patterns, and of superior workmanship. Also coal hods, shovels, pokers, &c. Rotten stone, [illegible] lead, black varnish and [illegible] cleaning stoves and grates, for sale as above. march 30—

J. L. Van Horn,

MANUFACTURER of Silk, Wool, Gum Elastic and Cotton Suspenders, Silk, Hair, Velvet & Bombazine Stocks, Russian Belts, Cravat Stiffeners, Strings, Trimmels, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Gum Elastic Garters, &c.

All the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, at No. 6 South [illegible] Street, and No. 38 North Third [illegible] above Arch, opposite the Golden [illegible] Hotel.

march 9—ly

Henry J. Pepper,

Clock and Watchmaker—Jeweller and Silversmith, 103 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the above number, where he has and intends to keep constantly for sale, a choice assortment of mantel & other clocks, *gold and silver patent lever, plain watches,* of the most approved makers; *silver plate,* jewellery, *spectacles, pencils,* and articles of every description. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. *Clocks, watches,* and *musical boxes,* carefully repaired, and *chronometers* accurately rated. He will warrant the performance of any clocks or watches sold or repaired at his establishment. *Old gold and silver* taken in exchange.